FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRAGUE COMMENTARY ON MISSILE TALKS, DEPLOYMENT

LD201111 Prague CTK in English 1030 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Prague -- "Socialist countries, which are compelled to strengthen their defence capability, do not on any account intend to abandon their goal-oriented policy aimed at seeking ways towards an understanding, to the weakening of international tension", RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

It was the United States which ruined the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe and whose attitude also deprived the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons of their essence. "The United States would no doubt like to return to Geneva. Indeed, the state in which it can pretend to be talking while implementing its key armament program -- deploying first-strike nuclear weapons aimed at the countries of the socialist community -- suits it well", RUDE PRAVO wrote.

The daily noted that the Reagan administration has now started to misuse the talks in Geneva as a smoke-screen to conceal its true intentions, i.e. to change the balance of power in Europe and the world to its advantage, to create conditons for the implementation of its mad plans for waging a "limited" nuclear war in Europe and making a "disarming" and "unpunishable" nuclear strike against the socialist countries.

The United States, which started to deploy its new nuclear missiles in three West European countries regardless of talks which were taking place, made any further talks groundless. "The Soviet Union simply could not act at U.S. nuclear gunpoint. It would deceive itself, its allies as well as the West European public", RUDE PRAVO added.

"The deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe represents a serious deviation from the spirit of the treaties between the socialist countries and West Germany and from the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and impedes continuation of the policy elaborated in Helsinki," the paper wrote editorially.

"This is why the socialist countries were compelled to take without delay retaliatory measures which include preparations for the deployment of missiles of operational-tactical designation and increased range on the territories of Czechoslovakia and the GDR... These measures... will be taken on precisely the scale which will be made necessary by the actions of the NATO countries. The Socialist countries do not seek military superiority over anyone. However, nor will they talk with anyone where the sacred cause of their own defence is concerned."

RUDE PRAVO stressed that the socialist countries continue to strive for a Europe without medium-range as well as tactical nuclear weapons. They fully support the broad anti-war movement in Western Europe.

Commenting on next January's conference in Stockholm, the paper stressed that the Czechoslovak delegation, just as the delegations of other socialist countries, will strive in Stockholm, in line with the unchanging orientation of their foreign policy, for results which would really help improve confidence on this continent by way of reducing tensions and halting the arms race.

"Indeed, if there is confidence between European states, it will be much easier to make progress also in other spheres, primarily in the limitation of armament, especially nuclear, and in progress towards disarmament. In the interest of the peaceful future of Europe and the whole planet, it is desirable that all participants in this future all-European forum go to Stockholm with the will to reach positive conclusions. Czechoslovakia will go to Stockholm with this will", the daily stressed.

IMPORTANCE OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE STRESSED

AU2011OJ Prague PRACE in Czech 19 Dec 83 p 2

[Bohumil Brejzek article: "Preparations for the Stockholm Conference, Political Dialogue Necessary" -- passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] IN HELSINKI A PREPARATORY MEETING HAS ENDED OF EXPERTS FROM 33 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, THE UNITED STATES, AND CANADA, WHOSE TASK WAS TO WORK OUT A PROGRAM, AGENDA, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL PREREQUISITES FOR THE FIRST STAGE OF THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE SO THAT ITS WORK FROM THE VERY BEGINNING CAN CONTRIBUTE TO AN ENDEAVOR AIMED AT LESSENING TENSIONS AND STRENGTHENING EUROPEAN AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

The successful conclusion of the preparations has created the necessary prerequisites FOR A DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE TO GET UNDERWAY IN THE SWEDISH CAPITAL ON 17 JANUARY, WHICH WILL BE THE CONTINUATION OF THE PROCESS BEGUN BY THE CSCE, HELD IN HELSINKI IN 1975.

The Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and on security and disarmament should become an important factor in reinforcing European and international security, and should ensure the expansion of the policy of detente from the political sphere to the military sphere. To achieve its convocation, the socialist states had to expend much energy and tenacity. IS IS NOW THE DUTY OF ALL PARTICIPATING STATES TO APPROACH THE CONFERENCE WITH GREAT RESPONSIBILITY AND DETERMINATION TO HELP, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT, TO ELIMINATE THE DANGER OF MILITARY CONFRONTATION.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON MBFR TALKS CONCLUSION

Bloc Spokesman Cited

AU191353 Sofia ZEMEDELKSO ZNAME in Bulgarian 16 Dec 83 p 4

[Text] Vienna, 15 December (From our Correspondent Ivayla Vulkova) -- The 31st round of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe ended today. At the press conference following the session it was announced that the date of the resumption of the talks will be set later through diplomatic channels, at the proposal of the four socialist countries which are directly participating in the negotiations.

After repeating the well-known stand of the Western participants involving the well-known, diverse, unjustified, and preliminary conditions, a NATO spokesman declared the Western participants cannot provide any explanations regarding the proposal to set the date of the resumption of talks through diplomatic channels. This explanation however, was unmistakably contained in the statement made during the session by Andre Wieland, the GDR delegation leader, which was made available to journalists. At today's plenary session Wieland is reported to have stated that the beginning of the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe is creating an additional and qualitatively new threat to the security of the Warsaw Pact states. By drastically increasing nuclear weapons (as well as conventional ones, as was confirmed at the recent NATO session), NATO has accomplished a dangerous new step leading to the arms race on the European Continent, which 10 years ago was declared as a zone of future armaments reduction, including nuclear weapons.

Andre Wieland is reported to have stated: In the Prague declaration adopted on 5 January 1983, the Warsaw Pact states unmistakably pointed out that 1983 will be a year of decisive importance for the Vienna negotiations.

Submitting their proposals on 17 February and 17 June 1983, the socialist countries suggested that a positive agreement should be achieved as early as the end of 1983, Wieland reportedly added.

The NATO member-countries, however, have blocked the implementation of all initiatives adopted by the socialist countries and have not manifested even the least readiness for a solution, Wieland reportedly stated. By constantly undermining the very mandate of the negotiations, the West is rejecting all solutions and actually jeopardizing the very image of the Vienna negotiations, the GDR delegate is reported as having declared.

The socialist countries, Wieland reportedly stated, have always been ready to conduct serious, businesslike, and sincere negotiations, They cannot, however, accept that the West should take advantage of the Vienna negotiations by turning them into a sort of alibi in facing the world public, behind which NATO can continue to implement its own military programs.

Talks' 'Interruption' Reported

AU161510 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Tirana, December 16 (ATA) -- The 31st round of talks between the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Treaty on the so-called reduction of troops and aramament in central Europe was made in Vienna. The Vienna talks, which continue for 10 years without any result, were interrupted and had the same fate just like the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on Euromissiles and the strategic weapons.

After using them for years on end to cultivate illusions in the European and world public opinion, the Geneva and Vienna farces were interrupted one after the other at a time when the nuclear armament race and the rivalry between the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, has been aggravated more than ever and cannot be concealed by any demagogical mask. The Soviet representative in the Vienna talks reiterated the threats for the growth of the Soviet nuclear arsenals in Eastern Europe, stressing that, along the measures it has already adopted, the Warsaw Treaty will also examine other measures.

On the other hand, the commander in chief of the NATO forces, U.S. General Rogers, speaking at a press conference in Washington, expressed his satisfaction about the modernisation of the nuclear weapons of this aggressive bloc and at the same time, asked for the further increase of conventional armaments.

While fierce rivalry for military superiority between the two superpowers exposed completely the demagogical Geneva and Vienna talks, Washington and Moscow seek to preserve their counter-revolutionary dialogue and to throw dust on the people's eyes, to continue their warmongering activity quietly. As the news agencies report, U.S. President Reagan declared before the reporters, that the United States are trying to continue their contacts with the Soviet Union and stressed the possibility of organising a Soviet-American summit next year.

It is also reported that the Soviet foreign minister, Gromyko, described as a transitory period the present situation in the relations between the superpowers and expressed the conviction that the tension between them will relax. His statements show that the so-called disarmament conference, which will start next month in Stockholm, will be used for new bargains between Washington and Moscow and will arouse illusions on detente, peace and disarmament in Europe.

West Blamed for Standstill

AU191500 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Dec 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- On Thursday the 31st round of the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe concluded with a plenary meeting in Vienna.

As GDR delegation head, Ambassador Andre Wieland, noted on behalf of the socialist states ot the concluding plenary meeting, this round has become a round of missed opportunities owing to the fault of the West. In this connection the GDR representatives referred to the numerous initiatives that had been submitted in 1983 by the participating socialist countries and with which they had done everything in their power to ensure that the Vienna negotiations would make a contribution to overcoming the present dangerous phase in international relations. On the other hand, the NATO states had made no concessions and had shown no will for agreement; they abused the socialist side's readiness for compromise in order to maneuver the negotiations into a deadlock.

Ambassador Wieland recalled that 10 years ago the Vienna negotiations were started with the jointly agreed aim of working out effective measures to reduce the military confrontation, and for the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In contrast to that aim, the NATO states have now again introduced a new round of the arms race with particular intensity, especially in central Europe.

The participating socialist countries have proposed that the date for resuming the negotiations be agreed at a later point through diplomatic channels.

No Resumption 'Before Fall'

AU191331 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Dec 83 p 5

[Dispatch from Vienna by Pravda staff journalist B. Zagar in column "A Word on Events; Hypocrisy Is Part of 'Western Democracy'"]

[Text] After the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, now the Vienna negotiations between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states on reducing the number of armed forces and armament in central Europe have also been interrupted. The Vienna press pays exceptional attention on its front pages to the fact that at Thursday's final session of the 31st round of the Vienna negotiations, no date was set for their resumption after the Christmas recess. The official daily WIENER ZEITUNG stressed the words of the representative of the socialist countries that "the West did not show the slightest willingness to find a solution on the basis of the socialist countries' proposals."

Nothing can disprove this statement because it is based on fact. Even at the latest session on Thursday, the West did not come forward with anything constructive, and also did not react to the compromise proposals of the socialist countries. It keeps on repeating its guarded standpoints and putting forward unjustified demands.

In this connection, the WIENER ZEITUNG expresses mild optimism that the negotiations could be resumed through diplomatic channels, but one cannot realistically count on their being resumed before the fall of next year. The daily notes that the conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament, to be convened in Stockholm on 17 January, remains a hope. The West-East dialogue could continue there.

What has caused the current state of affairs in international relations? The answer is quite unequivocal: the deployment of new American intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe has essentially torpedoed all negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear and conventional weapons. Would it not be paradoxical to remain at the negotiating tables and expend efforts to achieve agreement on reducing armed forces when one of the parties is in fact expanding its nuclear potential, and with first-strike nuclear weapons in the course of such negotiations?

If the United States and some of the NATO countries have "expressed regret" over the interruption of the negotiations, this can only be described as hypocrisy or duplicity. Exchanging the mask of a nuclear devil for that of a peace angel might be a part of "western democracy," but the socialist countries do not employ such hypocrisy in their policy, and also cannot agree to the world public being so openly led astray. The nations of the world must learn to know the truth, and this truth is quite obvious: Washington does not even make any secret of the fact that the United States is preparing war against socialism. The United States is trying to mask these plans by attending disarmament negotiations.

Today no one can doubt the good will of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They have been proving it by their peace initiatives, by the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons, by offers of peaceful relations and mutually renouncing the use of military force. In contrast to the Western countries, the policy of the socialist countries is unchanging and principled, the maintenance of peace being its paramount goal, and it is in favor of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. The socialist countries are not planning a "crusade" against countries with a different ideology as U.S. President Reagan does; they wish coexistence and peaceful competition.

The Western bourgeois newspapers are speculating a lot about the possibility of resuming the USSR-U.S. negotiations. They are disorienting the public when they assert that the West wants to continue negotiating, and that the negotiations will resume soon. They are circumventing the decisive fact that the West has begun deploying new nuclear weapons and thus endangers the security of the socialist countries. There can only be a return to negotiating tables, and Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has declared it very clearly, when NATO returns to the situation that existed prior to the deployment of the Pershing II's and cruise missiles, that means, when it stops deploying and withdraws those weapons of this type already deployed.

'Nothing To Discuss'

AU191152 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Dec 83 pp 1, 7

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "Breach of the Mandate Is Inadmissible"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] THE 31ST ROUND OF THE TALKS ON REDUCING ARMED FORCES AND ARMS IN CENTRAL EUROPE IN THE VIENNA HOFBURG ENDED WITH THE 358th SESSION YESTERDAY. The session was addressed on behalf of the socialist countries by Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, who reviewed the present situation at the talks. He stressed that, as a consequence of the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, a qualitatively new situation has arisen for the states of the Warsaw Pact, a situation of increased threat to their security. By taking this step, NATO is instigating a further escalation of armament, not only in the area of nuclear weapons but -- as indicated by the recent session of NATO bodies -- also in the area of conventional arms.

Particular emphasis is being placed on central Europe, which -- owing to the formidable concentration of armed forces there -- is the subject of the Vienna talks, the aim of which is to achieve a reduction of armed forces and arms. THE WEST, HOWEVER, THROUGH ITS COURSE OF ACTION SO FAR, HAS BEEN ACTING AGAINST THE PURPOSE AND LOGIC OF THE VIENNA TALKS, WHICH HAVE BEEN GOING ON FOR 10 YEARS NOW.

The Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states of 5 January 1983 clearly stressed that THE YEAR 1983 WILL ALSO BE A DECISIVE ONE FOR THE VIENNA TALKS. WITH THEIR PROPOSALS OF FEBRUARY AND JUNE, THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES DEMONSTRATED THEIR GOODWILL AND READINESS TO ACHIEVE AN AGREEMENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, AT LEAST ABOUT THE FIRST REDUCTION STAGE. Among other things, the Political Declaration contained a significant, one might say key proposal, the adoption of which would substantially facilitate talks, be it in Vienna or Geneva, and ease international tension. THE TREATY ON MUTUALLY REFRAINING FROM THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE AND MAINTAINING RELATIONS OF PEACE BETWEEN NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT WOULD BE AN IDEAL STEP TOWARDS INITIATING GENERAL DISARMAMENT. HOWEVER, THE WESTERN SIDE HAS IGNORED ALL THIS.

Regrettably, again and again, from one session in Vienna to another, we had to note an unconstructive attitude of the NATO states, which blocked action on all initiatives of the socialist countries and made any progress impossible. This was also confirmed by yesterday's speech of Ambassador WILLEM DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK, head of the Dutch delegation. He reiterated that an exchange of data on the strength of troops before commencing reduction remains the prerequisite for an agreement. The socialist countries, on the other hand, believe that the data have already been exchanged and that the actual verification of the strength of troops should be carried out after the reduction to the agreed ceiling of 900,000 men on each side. The Western demand has always had, and still has, one aim only -- to mark time and avoid a concrete solution of the problem. After all, given the WESTERN DOUBTS ABOUT THE ORIGINAL DATA SUBMITTED BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, THERE IS NO GUARANTEE THAT IT WOULD NOT BE EXPRESSING THE SAME DOUBTS EVEN AFTER THE EXCHANGE OF NEW DATA.

The fact is that, through its constant breach of the mandate of the Vienna talks and its constant rejection of the pragmatic proposals of the socialist countries, the West has given rise to the acute question of whether the Vienna talks can save their face before the public. In concluding his speech at yesterday's session, Ambassador Wieland therefore underlined that THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE READY FOR SERIOUS AND BUSINESS-LIKE NEGOTIATIONS BUT, THEY WILL NOT TOLERATE THE MISUSE OF THE TALKS BY THE WEST AS AN ALIBI FOR ITS DANGEROUS ESCALATION OF ARMAMENT. In the name of four direct participants in the Vienna talks, Ambassador Wieland announced that THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES RECOMMEND THAT THE DATE FOR THE RESUMPTION OF THE TALKS SHOULD NOT BE SET NOW BUT AGREED THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

Replying to questions at the subsequent press conference, a Western representative did not say anything concrete. He merely reiterated that the delegations of the NATO countries are ready to continue the talks at the end of January. Unfortunately, he did not specify what they want to talk about. As is known, the West has not changed its positions and its past positions are known. There is thus nothing to discuss about them.

LAZRI REPORT ON STRUGGLE AGAINST REVISIONISM

AU171835 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 11, Nov 83 pp 83-96

[Report given by Sofokli Lazri, AWP Central Committee member, at conference on Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of the AWP and Enver Hoxha held in Tirana on 3-4 October: "The Struggle of the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha Against Modern Revisionism"]

[Excerpts] In our modern history, in the history of the titanic efforts of the Albanian people to defend the victories of the people's revolution and to build socialism, one of the most brilliant pages is represented by the heroic struggle of the AWP, led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, against modern revisionism. The fact that present-day Albania is an independent and sovereign socialist state, the fact that the Albanian people are living happily in their country and are viewing the future optimistically -- all this is also due to this struggle. But the struggle of the Albanian Communists against modern revisionism is not only important for our country. This struggle also represents an invaluable contribution by the Albanian Communists to defend Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism, and for the progress of the revolution and the cause of socialism throughout the world. In addition, we cannot fail to stress that it is historical circumstances that have placed the AWP in the vanguard of the struggle against modern revisionism.

When we state this reality we bear in mind, certainly, that the bourgeoisie, its press, and its propaganda, too, deal with policies or social practices in the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and China, as well as the life and activity of the revisionist parties. The struggle of the AWP against modern revisionism, however, proceeds from the positions of Marxism-Leninism and is inspired by the ideals of communism, whereas the bourgeois propaganda seeks to discredit the socialist idea and serves the counterrevolution.

The burden of the struggle against revisionism has always been a heavy one, and the circumstances in which it has been waged have always been difficult. Nor is this burden lighter at present. Our party is compelled to fight for the purity of Marxism-Leninism and genuine socialism at a time when revisionism, as an ideology and political practice, dominates completely in the Soviet Union, when the former socialist countries in Europe and China have completely relinquished the road of socialism, when the larger communist parties of the West, and all the rest, have adopted the classical social democratic opportunism, and at a time when, profiting from this situation, imperialism and reaction have launched their offensive to derive maximum benefits.

But regardless of these circumstances, regardless of the might of the opponents, the Albanian Communists have fully justified the historic responsibility that they have assumed before their own people and the international proletariat.

For the AWP and the Albanian people, the struggle against revisionism has become a part of their being. It has become their manner of thinking and conceiving, a foundation of socialist ideology and politics. It has become a solid guarantee that in Albania revisionism will not triumph.

Daily life, the facts and events in international life, the disastrous failures in the Soviet Union and the other revisionist countries, and the progress of the new Marxist-Leninist movement throughout the world, have proven the AWP and the Albanian people to be right.

It is this verification by the practice of their correct line, it is this historic confirmation of the effectiveness of Marxism-Leninism, which give them courage and confidence in the struggle they are waging, which strengthens their belief that the day will again rise when the revolution will triumph over large territories and that socialism will be built not only in those countries where it has been betrayed, but also in other countries and continents.

When our party criticized the various revisionist currents, many people, and not only bourgeois and opportunists, but others, too, considered that it proceeded in this struggle for simple national reasons, pertaining to Albania, from the nature and character of the Albanians, or as being imposed by the specific circumstances of its interstate relations, as were, for example, its economic problems, or even simply as a reaction to disagreements with this or that leader of this or that country, and so forth.

Did this struggle also contain the aspect of defending national interests? Certainly, and to a great extent. Struggling against modern revisionism, the Albanian Communists were also defending their national interests, and they defended them stoutly, with ardent patriotism, devotedly, and selflessly. But what needs to be stressed is that we were defending these interests not from positions of narrow bourgeois nationalism, but from the positions of socialist patriotism and proleterian internationalism. Their struggle was first and foremost of an ideological nature. It proceeded not only from national interests, but also from the general interest of the revolution and socialism, from concern for the future of the communist movement.

The struggle with the revisionists was also imposed on the Albanian Communists by others. They were compelled to defend the freedom and independence won in the National Liberation War, to defend the victories of socialist construction.

The attacks made by the modern revisionists against the AWP and Socialist Albania were not only on the theoretical and ideological plane. Those attacks were linked with direct threats, including military threats. They were linked with economic blockades, diversions, and conspiracies to organize internal reactionary forces who would serve to overthrow the regime.

Tito and the Yugoslav revisionists sought to swallow up Albania and unite it with Yugoslavia. The Soviet revisionists wanted to transform it into an appendage of the Soviet empire. One need only look at Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and other countries to see where our country would have ended up. The Chinese revisionists, for their part, wanted us to support their pro-imperialist policy, and so forth.

Now that a certain period of time has elapsed, so many documents have appeared and so much testimony has been collected, there is no need for excessive clarifications on this.

If the aspect of our country's or party's relations with the revisionist countries and parties has assumed a strong emphasis on particular occasions during these decades, this is explained by the megalomania and savagery with which the various revisionists have set themselves upon us. The reaction of our party and people could not have failed to be in conformity with these attacks.

But the main point is that even on these occasions our party has striven to show that the anti-Albanian activity of the revisionists proceeds from their bourgeois ideology and their betrayal of Marxism-Leninism, that the chauvinistic policy that they pursue toward Albania is in itself a proof of this betrayal.

Many people in various countries who are asking even today how was it possible for our party to adopt such a correct, solidly based, and well-argued stand toward modern revisionism, fail to have a proper knowledge of the broad theoretical base of our party's criticism of Titoism, of its precise analysis of the birth and of the political and ideological substance of Titoism. The prolonged, consistent, and principled struggle against the Yugoslav revisionists and their anti-Marxist practices helped our party from the very beginning to uncover the similarity between Khrushchevism and Titoism, to see their common ideological foundations and the closeness of their political directions. "In the distant past and later on," Comrade Enver Hoxha wrote, "the stand toward the Belgrade revisionists was and remained the touchstone for determining whether a party followed a sound Marxist or a mistaken anti-Marxist line. This is where Khrushchev and Khrushchevism were also to be tested in the future.

The Albanian Communists could not fail to reach the conclusion that Khrushchev's efforts to rehabilitate Yugoslav revisionism were in fact efforts to defend the new opportunistic line that the Soviet leadership itself was adopting. In fact, Khrushchev was not so much defending Tito as the ideological, political, and organizational affinity that existed between them. He was defending the counterrevolutionary turn that was taking place in the Soviet Union.

To accept the rehabilitation of the Yugoslav revisionists, as Tito demanded, would have meant to relinquish Marxism-Leninism, as Tito had done. It would have meant accepting and justifying revisionism in its entirety, as an ideology, as a policy, as a practice.

Therefore, when Comrade Enver Hoxha declared at the Moscow meeting before all the representatives of international communism that "the AWP has always held the opinion and remains convinced that Tito is a traitor to Marxism-Leninism, an agent of imperialism, and a dangerous enemy of the socialist camp and of the entire international workers and communist movement...," [ellipses as published] he made it entirely clear to all that Khrushchev and the Khrushchevites were of the same ilk.

The stand toward the revolution was closely linked with the stand toward imperialism. To deny the revolution, the modern revisionists were compelled to deny also the Leninist theory on imperialism and the nature of our era. On the other hand, just as they wanted to oppose the revolution, the revisionists also wanted to justify their rapprochement and collaboration with the imperialists. Our party has struck against these lines and objectives of the revisionists from the very beginning. The stand toward imperialism became the great battlefield in our party's struggle against Yugoslav, Khrushchevite, and Chinese revisionism. Confronting the theoretical concepts of the revisionists with the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, confronting their practical stands toward the imperialist groups with the reality of our times, and with the interests of the revolution and of the peoples, our party uncovered the true and treacherous face of the modern revisionists.

Our party has always stressed firmly and clearly the demarcation line with American, Soviet, or any other imperialism -- no illusions and no concessions, but a resolute and persistent struggle to defend freedom and independence, the revolution, socialism, and Marxism-Leninism. Our party considered the stand toward imperialism to be "the touchstone" for all political forces, the line of demarcation separating those who defend the vital interests of the peoples and the future of mankind from those who trample them underfoot, the line of demarcation separating the revolutionaries from the traitors.

Life is proving daily and increasingly that modern revisionism has become the right arm of imperialism in its effort to enslave the peoples, to undermine the revolution, and to suppress the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence.

The emergence of the revisionists in the Soviet Union, in addition to the problem of the stand toward imperialism, also strongly raised the problem of socialism. There were two aspects to the problem. First, it became necessary to verify that socialism no longer existed in the Soviet Union, that Soviet society was being transformed into a capitalist society. Second, it was necessary to refute the bourgeois propaganda which attributed the failures in the Soviet Union, which were failures of a bourgeois society, to the socialist system.

The problem of socialism had certainly arisen previously, with the Titoites, but it had been easier to unmask them, since they themselves admitted that they wanted to build a socialism of a different type, different, that is, from that of Lenin and Stalin, but a "national" and "specific" socialism, with the help of American dollars, British pounds, and all the other currencies of the capitalist world. The Soviet revisionists preserved the facade of a socialist state, of socialist norms and laws. They were writing daily about the October Revolution and talked endlessly about Lenin. It was precisely this fog that needed to be dispersed. Our party and Comrade Enver demonstrated and argued that the Soviet power, the socialist laws, and its Communist norms were being emptied of their class and Marxist substance, that social relations were becoming capitalist, and that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union was becoming expansionistic and hegemonistic.

Everyone sees by now, not only the revolutionaries and Marxists-Leninists, but even those who have nothing in common with Marxism and communism, that the Khrushchevite theories about "coexistence" and "peaceful competition" had nothing to do with the revolution, socialism, or the securing of peace. They were the theories of the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, the chauvinistic theories of a big stage, of a new superpower emerging in the international arena with the goal to divide and dominate the world, but which sought to mask its intentions with Marxist phraseology.

The struggle against revisionism has also helped our party to develop its theoretical thinking. Our party was compelled to strike against revisionism on all fronts, because the revisionist onslaught against Marxism-Leninism, too, was not concerned with one or two particular questions, but with all the problems of revolutionary theory and practice. Our party's defense of Marxism-Leninism, therefore, affects all fields and finds its creative contributions in all fields.

Our party has been engaged in a bitter struggle against modern revisionism during the past 40 years or so. The time is sufficient to draw up a balance sheet of this struggle or, better still, to look at the end arrived at by the Yugoslavs, Soviets, Chinese, or these Communist parties which followed Khrushchev's cart.

Yugoslavia has failed in all fields, the "specific and national socialism" has failed, "self-administration" and "brotherhood-unity" have failed, and antibloc "nonalignment" has failed. The Titoite revisionist course has led Yugoslavia to a state of affairs prevailing in Turkey under the rule of Sultan Abdul Hamid when he declared a moratorium. The National Bank of Yugoslavia is practically carrying out those same functions carried out by the Osman Imperial Bank in paying off Turkey's debts at the time -- that is, it collects the savings of the people in order to hand them over to the foreigners.

What kind of socialism is it that owes $20 billion and has 1 million unemployed, in addition to as many more who are working as laborers for the capitalists in the West? What kind of "brotherhood-unity" is it, when 2 million citizens of the Albanian nationality, or one-tenth of the country's entire population, are kept in a colonial status? What kind of "nonalignment" is it, when one is aligned with 600 monopoly banks and with all the governments of the big powers in the West and in the East?

Our party's warnings that departure from Marxism-Leninism and the pursuit of a revisionist course would lead the Soviet Union to the total bourgeois degeneration of the socialist system have been fully confirmed. The Khrushchevite treachery liquidated the dictatorship of the proletariat that had emerged from the October Revolution and had been constructed with so much effort and sacrifice. The new economic reforms have trampled underfoot all former socialist structures. Profit has become the sole purpose of production and the exploitation of the working class its basis. The Soviet economy has been integrated in the international capitalist system. Great-Russian chauvinism, raised to the dominant ideology, has replaced Lenin and Stalin's deed. The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is a typical colonialist and neocolonialist policy based on the force of capital and arms.

The situation in the formerly socialist countries of Eastern Europe which submitted to Krushchev or followed his course is a truly sad one at present. Up to a certain time one could say that they enjoyed a certain limited sovereignty, but now they enjoy no sovereignty whatsoever. Now one can speak only about a complete and comprehensive Soviet domination.

The adoption of the line of the 20th Congress and their own opportunistic views have led the old communist parties of the West to openly anti-Marxist and anticommunist positions. It is on this basis that Togliatti's polycentrism and Eurocommunism were born. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed in many of his writings, the relinquishing of the class interests of the proletariat, the departure from the struggle against imperialism, and the betrayal of the cause of national liberation has led the Eurocommunists to the complete denial of the revolution and socialism. Their entire theory, programs, and activity have been reduced to some demands for reforms that do not affect or endanger the existence of the capitalist system. The revisionist parties of the West have not only wiped out all class demarcations between themselves and the bourgeoisie, but have been established a close alliance and cooperation with the bourgeoisie, as is happening in Italy, France, Spain, and other countries. This also marks their degeneration, their public capitulation before the bourgeoisie, and their placing themselves in the service of the bourgeoisie. While China, which followed Mao Zedong's thought, returned, albeit in a different form, to the state it was before the revolution, ruled by a military-bureaucratic caste, closely linked with American imperialism, and highly dependent on international monopoly capital.

BRIEFS

NEW HOXHA BOOKLET -- Comrade Enver Hoxha's booklet "The Hut of the Nushis, Reminiscences," has come off the presses. The material contained in this booklet has been taken from the cycle of reminiscences by Comrade Enver Hoxha devoted to the bases and ordinary men and women of the National Liberation War and is being published on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Comrade Gogo Nushi [former AWP CC Politburo member who died some years ago]. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Dec 83 AU]

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS OPENING OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU201340 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 20 (BTA) -- The eleventh session of the Eight National Assembly opened here today.

The people's deputies will hear reports on the state of mechanical engineering and electronics and on the international activities of the National Assembly.

They will discuss two draft bills -- on the cooperative organizations and on agriculture. The session will adopt a plan on the activities of the National Assembly in 1984. The session will last two days.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 10 December carries a 3-minute live relay from the National Assembly Hall in Sofia on the opening of the eleventh session of the Eighth National Assembly. The announcer states that "Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov and others" are attending the session, which is chaired by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly.]

ZHIVKOV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO WILLY BRANDT

AU171742 Sofia BTA in English 1643 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 17 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, presdient of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Mr Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social-Democratic Party:

Dear Mr Brandt,

Accept my cordial greetings and best wishes on your 70th birthday.

Wholeheartedly and most sincerely I wish you many more years of good health and lots of creative energy to be able to continue to work as actively as before for the cause of peace and understanding between peoples, for the defusing of the threat of a nuclear war, for the progress and the flourishing of the Federal Republic of Germany.

I shall avail myself of the opportunity to express the conviction that the relations between our parties and peoples will continue to develop and strengthen in the best interests of European security and international cooperation, in the interests of peace in the whole world.

STANISHEV READS BCP GREETINGS AT CPC CONGRESS

AU191431 Sofia ROBOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Dec p 5

[Report on greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the 10th PCP Congress read by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, on 16 December in Oporto]

[Test] Paris, 16 Dec (BTA Correspondent) -- The 10th PCP Congress continues in the workers center of Oporto near Lisbon. At today's morning session Dimitur Stanishev, leader of the BCP delegation and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, read a greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the participants of the 10th Congress of the fraternal Communist Party of Portugal.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of all Bulgarian Communists as well as on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, personally, Dimitur Stanishev conveyed most sincere and fraternal greetings and wishes to the delegates and guests at the 10th PCP Congress and to all Portuguese, wishing them successful work at the congress.

The Bulgarian Communists are observing with undiminished interest and admiration the growing popularity of the PCP among the masses, its principle-minded policy, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in accordance with the national traditions and peculiarities of the Portuguese people, the greeting message states. The message expresses the Bulgarian Communists' fraternal solidarity with the consistent and selfless struggle of the Portuguese Communists in defending the vital interests and rights of the working people, as well as their revolutionary achievements in struggling for peace, democracy, and socialism.

The greetings message expresses confidence that the decisions of the congress and their implementation will not only even further enhance the vanguard role of the PCP among the workers and all Portuguese people, but also the prestige of this party in the worldwide communist movement.

The BCP Central Committee message stresses that this congress is taking place in a complicated, tense international atmosphere caused by the militarist policy followed by the most reactionary and aggressive circles of imperialism led by the United States and NATO. President Reagan is declaring the anticommunist "crusade" against socialism, against the national liberation movements, against any democratic and peace-loving forces as his policy. The recent, brutal aggression against the small country of Grenada has convincingly unmasked the imperialist ambition which is the essence of this policy.

The most serious and most immediate threat against peace in Europe and the world is represented by the present deployment of the cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe which is aimed at disrupting the military-strategic balance to the advantage of the United States and NATO. By such actions the United States and NATO have disregarded the realistic and specific proposals submitted by the USSR on stopping the insane arms race; they disregard the will of the European peoples and actually caused the interruption of the Geneva negotiations. This produced a qualitatively new atmosphere and imposed the reciprocal, defensive measures on the part of the USSR to preserve the balance of power. These measures are in the interest of the security of all European countries and in the interest of universal peace.

The present dangerous situation can and must be overcome. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated today, the problem of all problems for all peoples and classes, the problem which is decisive for the very existence of mankind -- this is the problem of averting a thermonuclear holocaust. Now, more than ever, Georgi Dimitrov's legacy about the necessity of unified actions of communists from all countries, the necessity of cooperation among all those who cherish peace and understanding among the peoples is becoming topical.

The BCP Central Committee greetings message further describes the achievements of socialist Bulgaria as a country with a dynamically developing economy, prospering culture and education, as well as with a constantly improving living standard, and points out that Communists in Bulgaria and all Bulgarian people are unified and strongly rallied around the Leninist, April policy of the BCP and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, that they are successfully implementing the decisions adopted at the 12th BCP Congress for the further construction of a developed socialist society in our country.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a consistent peace policy in Europe and in the world; it is struggling for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. The BCP is actively contributing to the consolidation of the power and unity of the international communist and workers movement, it renders active support to the revolutionary and progressive forces which are waging the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for national and social liberation.

The greeting message closes by stressing that the Bulgarian and Portuguese Communists are linked to each other by fraternal friendship. Confidence is expressed that these relations will develop and be intensified in the future also on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Portuguese peoples, in the interest of the joint communist cause.

STANISHEV MEETS PCF'S GREMETZ IN PARIS

AU202028 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Paris, Dec 20 (BTA corr.) -- Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met Mr Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF].

At the meeting, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, a number of issues were discussed and views were exchanged on the most topical problems of the international situation and of the relations between the two parties.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev and Mr Maxime Gremetz expressed the concern of the Bulgarian and the French Communists over the dangerous developments in the world because of the growing aggressiveness of the reactionary forces, especially of the American imperialism. Anxiety was expressed over the threat aroused by the decision for the realization of the United States' and NATO's plans for the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe and by the intensified rates of nuclear rearmament.

Satisfaction was expressed with the current state and the development of the ties between the two parties under the cooperation documents adopted, stressing the possibilities for their further development in the name of the common communist cause.

ANC DELEGATION CONCLUDES 5-DAY VISIT

AU112043 Sofia BTA in English 1913 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 11 (BTA) -- A delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) led by Mr Alfred Nzo, the organization's secreatry general, was on a visit here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP, December 5 through 10 of this year.

During the visit the delegation had talks with Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. The talks featured absolute identity of views on all international matters discussed. Unreserved backing was expressed to the declaration of Mr Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which shows the possibilities to get over the danger hanging over world peace.

POLISH REFUGEE SMUGGLING OPERATION BASED IN SOFIA

Au201352 Vienna KURIER in German 18 Dec 83 p 15

[Text] Poles who want to leave their country are being funnelled through secret channels to the West via Bulgaria. This has been established by Austrian State Security authorities in questioning Polish refugees who had come to Austria under suspicious circumstances and had requested political asylum. The Poles admitted to having obtained completely faked Polish passports in Sofia after payment of large sums in U.S. dollars.

The Austrian police are not certain yet whether the forgers' center in Bulgaria is a private, criminal organization profiting from the Poles' desire for freedom, or whether the operation might even be run with the approval of the Bulgarian authorities, possibly with the idea that this would enable them to send to the West one or subsequently more unidentified Polish citizens as agents. Although this seems a rather unlikely theory, it is nevertheless being looked into by the Austrian police.

Several Polish citizens who had been detained in Vienna told police independently how they had arrived illegally in Austria. At home they were issued travel documents only authorizing them to visit bloc countries. They traveled legally to Bulgaria and established contact with compatriots at certain restaurants or cafes in Sofia. These persons at first cashed between $1,000 and $10,000 per person and later supplied them with false passports using pseudonyms. With the aid of these new passports the Poles then had no difficulty in entering Austria via Hungary.

In Vienna they immediately had to hand over these passports to a compatriot who identified himself by means of a prearranged password. According to statements by the Polish refugees, the refugee smuggling center in Sofia has been operating for about 2 years.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT OF INDIA'S SINGH

Dinner Speech Reported

LD161205 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2115 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Report on speech by Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, at a dinner given in his honor at Prague Castle on 15 December]

[Text] president of the Republic of India, Zail Singh, then took the floor. He said in his speech, among other things:

I thank you cordially for your kind words of welcome, for appreciation of my country, and for the kind hospitality given to us. I am bringing you greetings and wishes for all the best from the government and the people of India.

India and Czechoslovakia have a good tradition of close and friendly relations. Your country has gained a good reputation through the results you have attained in building a strong industrial base and in the advancement of science and technology. You have also scored significant achievements in securing the prosperity of your people. We in India wish you further success in the building of your country.

Friendly relations between our two countries and peoples have a history of many years, the Indian president added. One of the most vivid events in the history of our friendly relations is the deep sympathy shown by India toward your country at the time when it was threatened by fascism. The visit of the Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Czechoslovakia was a spontaneous and principled manifestation of solidarity and expressed the feelings of the Indian people.

After gaining independence, our friendship was put on a new basis and our cooperation has considerably expanded in a number of areas. The continuous growth of trade and e economic relations in the last three decades deserves special attention. Numerous industrial enterprises built in India with Czechoslovak participation are evidence of the success of this cooperation. We are convinced that we can find new areas of mutual economic exchange regarding the developing needs and possibilities of our two countries.

We in India have become self-sufficient in food. India today has one of the greatest reserves of qualified manpower in the world. Our effort is now aiming toward improving the efficiency of our industry, increasing the speed of scientific and technical progress, increasing the productivity of agriculture, and ensuring the continuous growth of our people's living standard. Our government, the Indian president said, is fulfilling this task energetically and decisively.

Our endeavor toward national progress can be successful only in a peaceful international atmosphere in which all countries constructively cooperate. The current situation in the world creates serious uneasiness in this direction. Tension in many parts of the world has markedly increased. The race in nuclear armament and in the production of further weapons of mass destruction continues on the unchanged scale, and the danger of nuclear confrontation and war has increased. Interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states is growing.

Another great source of concern is the fact that rich countries of the world continue to fail to recognize the need of reforming the international financial and monetary institutions and to introduce a new international economic system.

We are convinced of the extreme necessity to halt the nuclear arms race so that significant progress in disarmament can be achieved. Only in this way can we ensure the conditions for a speedy and peaceful development.

India again emphasized the connection between peace, disarmament, and progress at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference held in New Delhi in March. There a pressing appeal for disarmament, and a collective global approach to dealing with international economic problems was adopted.

The summit meeting, which was chaired by our Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi was a step toward supporting the international dialogue concerning great problems of our time. The recent meeting of the leading representatives of the Commonwealth countries in Delhi stressed the necessity of political dialogue, with the aim to decrease tension, and called for an overall revision of international monetary, financial, and trade problems associated with them.

It is necessary to give independence to Namibia, to secure the rights of the Palestinians and to maintain the unity, sovereignty, and territorial unity of Cyprus.

The Indian president added: We favor strengthening the United Nations. Our attitude -- as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement -- toward these problems is responsible and constructive. It is our real wish that all nations -- great and small, developed and developing, whether belonging to the East or to the West -- work together in seeking solutions to the main and complicated problems facing mankind.

We are trying to reduce tension and deepen mutual trust in our neighborhood. We joined the effort of other countries in the area to build a system of South Asian regional cooperation. We are, however, concerned about the continuous attempts from outside to militarize our area by supplies of modern weaponry.

We share many attitudes toward the main problems with Czechoslovakia, said the Indian president. We appreciate the understanding which you show for the Nonaligned Movement. Our mutual relations, which are based on mutual respect and trust, are an example of peaceful co-existence between countries with different political, economic, and social systems, between countries striving for constructive cooperation.

There are considerable opportunities to further strengthen mutual exchange in various areas of contact. I believe, the Indian president continued, that our friendly and useful relations will further develop, in the years to come, in the interest of both our countries and in the interest of world peace and stability.

Mr President, I am convinced that our friendship will continue to strengthen on the basis of these firm foundations, and that it will continue to be a factor of world peace and stability in the future, the Indian president said in conclusion.

Trade Talks Reported

BK161251 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] India and Czechoslovakia have agreed to expand bilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technological fields. This emerged at the talks President Giani Zail Singh had with the Czechoslovakian president, Mr Gustav Husak, and at the official-level meetings in Prague.

Recognizing the rapid growth of industries in India, Czechoslovakia is planning to widen its imports from New Delhi covering manufactured and industrial items, such as textile machinery, finished leather goods, spinning units, and electronic components. India also offered to enter into collaboration with Czechoslovakia for manufacturing some industrial products in India.

During the discussions, the Indian side impressed upon the Czech leaders that Czechoslovakia and other developed countries can get some of their industrial items produced in India because of the high quality of the products.

Mr Husak has accepted an invitation extended by the president to visit India.

Tours Prague with Chnoupek

LD161658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Zail Singh, president of the Indian Republic, started the second day of his stay in Czechoslovakia with a visit to the Old Town Hall in Prague. The esteemed guest was accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and by other representatives. Frantisek Stafa, mayor of Prague, emphasized the traditional friendly contacts between the peoples of the two countries and discussed the development of the capital city. He also recalled cooperation between Prague enterprises and works and their partners in India.

The highest Indian representative praised our state's care extended to historial monuments and the modern construction of Prague, and wished the people of Prague success in the further construction of the city.

The mayor of Prague handed the Indian president a symbolic key to the city gates as an expression of esteem and appreciation of the friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and India.

Leaves for Bratislava

LD162049 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, ended his visit to Prague today. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council; and Josef Korcak, deputy federal premier and Czech premier; other deputy premiers and ministers of the Federal Government; deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly; representatives of the Central Committee of the National Front; of the Czech National Council; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other representatives of our political and public life.

Ruzyne Airport was festively decorated with Czechoslovak and Indian state flags and a slogan in Czech and Hindi: For lasting friendship of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and India. Also present were: Czechoslovak Ambassador to India Jaromir Nehera and Indian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nedungottu Philip Alexander.

After the state anthems of the two countires were played and a 21-gun salute was fired, Giani Zail Singh and Gustav Husak inspected the honor guard from the Prague garrison. This was followed by a ceremonial march-past by the military unit.

The Indian president was seen onto the aircraft by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and other Czechoslovak officials. Pioneers from Prague presented the guests with bouquets of red flowers.

The plane carrying the highest Indian representative and his entourage left for Bratislava at 1515.

Welcomed in Bratislava

LD162056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] President of the Republic of India Giani Zail Singh, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia, arrived in Bratislava today from Prague. With him were Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. The highest representative of India was met at the decorated Bratislava airport by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Government; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Commitee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other representatives. After being cordially greeted by the citizens of the city, the Indian president left for his Bratislava residence.

Wreathlaying Ceremony

LD171502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, continues his visit to Bratislava today. He paid tribute to the memory of the heroes of the Slovak National Uprising and laid a wreath at the memorial. The guest was accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives of the Federal Government and the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Bratislava Dinner Speeches

LD171824 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 17 Dec 83

[Text] The Slovak National Council and the Slovak Government gave a gala dinner in Bratislava today in honor of visiting Indian President Giani Zail Singh. The dinner was attended by representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic and members of the president's entourage. Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, recalled in his speech that India is a country with a highly developed culture, which has made a significant contribution to the development of human civilization. At the same time he signled out the importance of mutual friendly cooperation, which testifies to the fact that peaceful cooperation brings benefits to both states, despite differences in their social systems. Peter Colotka went on to pay tribute to the significant contribution of the Republic of India to the development of peaceful life in Asia and the world, as well as to its stand in the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. He expressed conviction that in the current fateful struggle for the preservation of world peace both countries will be among those who will prevent irresponsible political gamblers from unleashing a military catastrophe.

In his reply, the Indian president singled out the role played by Slovakia in the heroic national liberation and antifascist struggle and spoke with appreciation about the current dynamic development of its economy and about cooperation between Slovak and Indian industrial enterprises. The highest Indian representative said the international community must take immediate measures to control the escalating nuclear arms race and to eliminate the growing threat of nuclear war.

In conclusion, the Indian president stressed that mutually beneficial cooperation is a good example of trust, understanding, and peaceful coexistence and expressed conviction that friendly relations between India and Czechoslovakia will increase in strength in the years ahead.

Husak-Singh Talks Reported

BK161249 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] India has called upon the big powers to resume dialogue to resolve their differences and put an end to the nuclear arms race. Sharing Czechoslovakia's concern over the situation following the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe, President Giani Zail Singh also stressed at the official talks in Prague that the discussions on disarmament in Geneva and Vienna should be resumed to break the impasse. Giani Zail Sing told Czechoslovak leaders of India's stand in this regard and reiterated that all negotiations on disarmament should be conducted at the United Nations level as arms of mass destruction not only affect the fighting countries but the entire humanity.

India's role as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement in disarmament and development was highly appreciated by the Czechoslovak leaders. The Czech side explained to Giani Zail Singh their basic position in this regard and told him of the dangers which the deployment of American nuclear missiles posed to their security. They said they have been compelled to take necessary countermeasures to provide security for their people.

The Czechoslovak president, Dr Gustav Husak, has also expressed concern over the deteriorating situation following the nuclear arms race. He said deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe is a direct threat to his country. In an interview with All India Radio correspondent Harish Sehgal, Dr Husak also said that his country supports all peace-loving forces in the world which are opposed to war. That is why, he said, Czechoslovakia appreciates India's role in this regard.

Correspondent Interviews Husak

BK171429 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 16 Dec 83

["Spotlight" program -- interview with Czechoslovak President Dr Gustav Husak in Prague by All India Radio correspondent Harish Sehgal; Husak's remarks in Czech fading into English translation; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, how do you review the present international situation, and what are your views on major global issues like disarmament, with particular reference to reduction of nuclear arsenals in the world?

[Answer] The international situation deeply worries us. It is deteriorating. It is getting more and more complicated particularly in the field of nuclear armament. The deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe means a direct threat to Czechoslovakia. We support all propositions aimed at curtailing the arms race, at disarmament, at eliminating nuclear missiles or at least to freeze the nuclear arsenals. This has always been and will always remain the core of our foreign policy. Unfortunately, we have to react in presence of the actual international situation. Czechoslovakia possesses a tragic experience in history. Due to the fact that in spite of all the efforts which have been developed, armament is still increasing. [sentence as heard] We too have to protect our security due to the fact that nuclear missiles are now located very close to our border.

We firmly believe that all the forces which are opposed to armament, all the peace-loving forces working against the arms race, will finally triumph and that it will be possible to slow down and finally completely eliminate the arms race.

[Question] Mr President, despite the views you have expressed on disarmament, America and its NATO allies are going to deploy Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe, How do you view this development?

[Answer] Of course this seriously aggravates the situation, particularly in Europe. Not only in Europe, the missiles from Western Germany and from Western Europe may threaten also countries of Africa, of the Middle East, and other countries. First of all, to still intensify the fight against this nuclear armament [as heard] and secondly, to strengthen our own capability of defense if the situation did not change. Therefore, we support all the peace-loving forces everywhere in the world, which oppose war, which oppose armament and nuclear armament. Not only the leadership of this state but all the people of Czechoslovakia. This is one of the reasons why we highly appreciate India's foreign policy. We have on this platform very many identical positions and points of view. We are located in the front lines, so to say. The new American nuclear missiles are bieng deployed 50 miles only from our border, in spite of our protest, in spite of the proposals made by the USSR aiming at eliminating nuclear arms from Europe. We hope that the development will finally tread a more reasonable path.

[Question] Now talking about the present economic situation in the world, Mr. President, what do you think can be done to give a better deal to developing countries?

[Answer] Every industrialized and more advanced country should feel the moral obligation to assist the developing countries. We are a relatively small country. We help dozens of countries in Asia, in Africa, in Latin America. We assist them materially by the education, by professional education of their cadres in the political field and in the cultural field as well. I know there are trend and tendency to establish an overall system of assistance to the developing countries. There is much talk, but there are very few deeds in this respect. We, therefore, very often proceed unilaterally in this respect in the form of help and assistance to the developing countries. We have a full understanding and very much sympathy for the countries of the Third World, the so-called Third World, which are asking for assistance and help. I think that apart from war itself, this is the most serious problem. Millions of people are living in very arduous and very difficult and hard conditions of life, and we, therefore, have full sympathy, and we fully support all tendency to help and to assist much more the developing countries. And we do this in practical day-to-day policy.

[Question] India and Czechoslovakia have a long history of friendly relations, and both the countries signed a trade protocol for 1984 in Delhi only last month. What, in your opinion, can be done to further strengthen these relations?

[Answer] We very much appreciate and value the friendly relations which we have with India. It is a great country. We have with India a long standing traditional friendship, and I think that quite a few things have been achieved in the past. We very much value the relations, which we have and we shall be looking together with leading personalities of India for new ways and means of how to further develop our economic, our correlations, our cooperation, our cultural relations, our relations in the field of education, and so on. We are greatly interested to do so. Our ministers very often go to your country in order to discuss it. We have your leading representatives coming to Czechoslovakia in order to discuss it, and I think that there really are possibilities to raise to a still higher level our mutual cooperation.

[Question] The Indian president, Giani Zail Singh, is in Prague on his first ever state visit. This shows the importance India attaches to its relations with Czechoslovakia. How do you look at this visit?

[Answer] We very much appreciate the fact that the president of India came to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia. We see it as proof of friendship and of cooperation of mutual respect, and we consider it a possibility to still raise our mutual cooperation and to elevate our relations. India is very popular among the Czechoslovak people. We had been following with sympathy India's struggle against colonialism. Mr Nehru and his daughter came here before the war. They gave us their support when times were very hard for us. We had the greatest sympathy for the fight for national liberation which India had gone through. We simply consider the present visit of India's president as a new step in the advancement of our cooperation. And the respect which we show for the president of India expresses and mark the respect which we have for India and the Indian people.

[Question] Thank you very much, Mr. President.

Singh Departs

LD181108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] President of the Indian Republic Giani Zail Singh ended today his visit to Czechoslovakia. He was seen off at Bratislava Airport by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Premier of the Slovak Government; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic; and other representatives.

RFE, VOA MISSILE CONCERN TERMED 'IMPERTINENCE'

AU191256 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 17 Dec 83 p 2

["KB"-signed article: "Touching Concern"]

[Text] For almost 8 weeks now, notorious American radios have been on the air, professing a touching "concern" for our country's security and better future. Since the agreement between the CSSR and USSR Governments on the start of preparatory work for the deployment on Czechoslovak territory of missile complexes of an operational-tactical nature became known, hardly a day has passed without "Radio Free Europe" or the "Voice of America" trying to prove how this agreement is allegedly "highly dangerous and harmful" for us.

In the interest of the credibility of their scripts both radios are employing "guaranteed cogent arguments," of which the most popular is the assertion that "it is only the new Soviet missiles that will jeopardize Czechoslovakia's security, because Czechoslovak territory will only become a target of Western missiles after their deployment." However, it is enough to glance at official Western and even American statistics and data to see the obvious: who has been threatening whom in Europe for years and even decades.

Thus, for example, the forward-based American nuclear devices in Western Europe constitute approximately 7,000 nuclear warheads. The Pershing I missiles, which are stationed in the FRG, which is, so to speak, "in our backyard," have a range of 750 km. And thus one can easily figure out that they are destined, above all and solely, for the Czechoslovak, Hungarian, and Polish territories, and, understandably, also for the GDR territory.

And we are not talking about other American nuclear payloads [naloze] which can be carried by aircraft carrying nuclear bombs, for example, by the medium-range F-111 and Phantom F-4 fighter bombers, or by the FB-111 bombers, especially intended for European battlefields. It is clear that the territory of Czechoslovakia could become the target of an attack by all currently existing American intermediate-range nuclear carriers, of which there are 723 in Western Europe. And also the 263 British and French carriers are an equal threat to our territory.

And to all this one has to add a whole range of other nuclear weapons -- those that are capable of carrying short-range missiles, or perhaps the nuclear ammunition for artillery, tanks, and so forth. That also means a number of "smaller" nuclear payloads, which are zeroed in precisely on us from the West German territory.

Therefore the American radios' touching "concern" for our future security, those assertions that "only now will be Czechoslovakia threatened, because after the deployment of tactical-operational missiles it will become a target of Western nuclear missiles," are not only an arrant impertinence, but also a short-legged lie.

POLEDNIK SPEAKS AT PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

AU191420 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Dec 83 p 7

[Miroslav Courton dispatch from Porto]

[Excerpt] Porto, 18 Dec -- The 10th jubilee Congress of the Communist Party of Portugal which is being held under the motto "With the PCP for the Continuation of April" (that means, the continuation of the revolution of April 1974), continued this Friday in the port town of Porto. The second day's agenda included a discussion on the report on the party's activity, submitted on Thursday by A. Cunhal, PCP general secretary. Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and head of the CPCZ delegation, addressed the delegates in the course of their deliberations.

At the beginning of his greetings speech he conveyed to the congress delegates, and through them to all Portuguese Communists, the comradely combat greetings of the CPCZ, its Central Committee, and Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, personally.

We are glad, he stated, that traditional relations of broad cooperation and sincere friendship exist between the CPCZ and the PCP. Our fraternal parties were born in the stormy year 1921 under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We are bound together by loyalty to the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, by respect for the first country of socialism in the world and for its vanguard, the CPSU.

The Czechoslovak Communists feel full solidarity with your fight, with the struggle of the Portuguese workers class and the other working people for their social, economic, and democratic rights, for Portugal's national interests. The policy of the PCP is linked not only to the victory of the April Revolution, but also to all the postrevolutionary positive changes in the country, for the successful defense of which your party is fighting with admirable effort and immense devotion. Comrade Alvaro Cunhal convincingly spoke of this in the congress report. We congratulate you, dear comrades, on all the successes.

Our fraternal parties, Comrade J. Polednik continued, are working under completely different conditions. You are working in a society with capitalist social relations; our party is working under the conditions of building advanced socialism as the leading political force in the society.

However, the communist and workers parties, as well as all sensibly thinking people on our planet, are faced -- particularly in the present period -- by the primary common task: to prevent the threat of an outbreak of a thermonuclear war and to rid the world of the war fury. This task is all the more pressing, since we are witnessing today a most dangerous policy of reactionary and militarist forces, above all the U.S. forces, which are threatening peace and the very existence of mankind to a far greater extent than ever in the past.

For this reason we particularly appreciate the fact that the PCP is among the prominent political forces in Europe that are leading an untiring struggle against imperialism's adventurous, antihuman policy and against its dangerous endeavors to reverse the world developments in their own favor, even at the cost of a nuclear war. In this struggle the Czechoslovak and the Portuguese Communists are unwaveringly standing at the side of the CPSU and of the communist and workers parties in the socialist countries, in the united front of all progressive, antiwar, and peace-loving forces of the world.

We are glad to be able to take part in your congress, and we wish you from all our hearts many successes in the fight for freedom and democracy, for peace and socialism, Comrade Jindrich Plednik concluded his speech, which was frequently interrupted by cordial, stormy applause.

Husak Congratulates Cunhal

LD200034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Alvaro Cunhal on his re-election as general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party.

DISSIDENT TU GROUP OPPOSES MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD201342 Hamburg DPA in German 1303 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Vienna/Prague, 20 Dec (DPA) -- There is apparently increasing concern and opposition among the Czechoslovak people to the deployment of new Soviet missiles in their country. Following recent unconfirmed reports about spontaneous protest actions and petitions in some branches of industry, a "Committee for the Preparation of Free Trade Unions" has now made a statement. This committee appealed to the country's official trade unions "to protest resolutely against the siting of missiles on Czechoslovak territory."

It was learned from informed circles in Vienna today that the committee sent a letter to this effect to the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions calling for a referendum on the deployment of new medium-range missiles "in all the countries involved."

The dissident trade union group emerged for the first time during the Polish crisis and called in 1981 for free trade unions modelled on Poland's "Solidarity." According to emigre circles in Vienna, it claims to have support above all in the coal regions of Ostrau and Kladno as well as in some of the country's industrial cities. As far as is known, this appeal for an arms halt is the first time it has manifested itself publicly.

In their letter to the Central Council of the CSSR Trade Unions, the advocates of free trade unions state that many CSSR citizens who took part in official rallies against the siting of new U.S. missiles in West Europe are "in reality against all mass destruction weapons, whether they are American, West European or Soviet."

The official trade unions, which support the siting of missiles in the CSSR and GDR, should revise their stance and "seek new ways" of uniting "all spontaneous pacifist movements" in the CSSR.

CONTROL, AUDITING COMMISSION NOTES SHORTCOMINGS

AU191302 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Dec 83 p 1

["Z"-signed report]

[Text] The 12th session of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission was held in Prague on Thursday. It was chaired by Eugen Turzo, deputy chairman of the commission. The commission first paid tribute to its deceased chairman, Miroslav Capka. It then discussed the results of an inspection into the efficiency of the work of the bodies of internal control in the struggle against violations of the principles of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline, which was carried out at designated ministries and economic production units.

The inspection showed that the improved control system in state administration and in the economic sphere has made a positive contribution and that the measures of party and state bodies aimed at improving the quality of managerial and control activity and at reinforcing discipline are being fulfilled. The bodies of internal control are gradually paying greater attention to the main tasks and problems in streamlining the consumption of fuels, energy, and metals, ensuring export tasks and deliveries to the domestic market, and improving the quality of products. An important role is played by the enterprise commissions of people's control, which contribute to enhancing the participation of working people in control activities.

However, the effectiveness of the internal control system has at some of the controlled ministries and at the basic links of management been weakened by the inconsistent implementation of the directives and resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Federal Government. It is imperative to systematically raise the quality of inspections and audits, to more exactingly, specifically, and pointedly evaluate the attained results, and to make a better use of the findings of inspections in adopting effective corrective measures. Greater attention must also be devoted to establishing conditions for a more pronounced role of technical control in order to increase its impact on reinforcing technological discipline and achieving the required quality of products.

The commission further discussed a report analyzing the West Bohemian regional party organization's handling of its financial affairs. It also approved the plan of its activities for 1984, the content of which is to actively aid the consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and resolutions of its Central Committee as well as compliance with party statutes.

SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD152354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The 11th meeting of the Slovak National Council, which opened in Bratislav today discussed a government-sponsored bill on the state budget of the Slovak Socialist Republic for 1984. Present at the meeting were CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, the Slovak premier. The deputies elected Jan Gregor and Dezider Kroczany as deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council, and Jozef Durica as member of the Council's Presidium.

BRAZILIAN LEGISLATORS MEET SINDERMANN, STOPH

Talk With Sindermann

LD210458 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, and a Brazilian National Congress delegation led by the first vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, Paulino Cicero de Vasconcelos expressed their agreement on the most important and fundamental international questions on the securing of peace. In a talk in Berlin today, they further pointed to the necessity for disarmament and the elimination of colonialism, racism, and apartheid. Both sides spoke in support of the settlement of international questions by peaceful means. Paulino Cicero de Vasconcelos expressed the support of the Brazilian deputies for the struggle of parliaments in the preservation of world peace. He spoke in support of the expansion of cultural, political, and economic relations between both our two countries. Here the cooperation between parliaments is of special importance.

Meeting With Stoph

LD210512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 (ADN) -- The GDR consistently supports peace, disarmament, and international detente, even under conditions of the dangerously escalated situation created by the stationing of new nuclear first-strike weapons of the United States in Western Europe. This was stated by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, today in Berlin during talks with a delegation from the Brazilian National Congress, led by the first vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, Paulino Cicero de Vasconcelos. In this connection, Stoph emphasized the significance of the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR as a contribution to the securing of world peace.

Willi Stoph spoke about the comprehensive cooperation with the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, a cooperation based on mutual advantage. He stressed the support and solidarity of the GDR for the struggle of the peoples for national independence, social progress, and against imperialist interference, particularly in Central America and southern Africa.

In agreement, both sides in the talks emphasized the urgent necessity for effective measures to secure world peace and for arms limitation, particularly in the nuclear field. They spoke in support of peaceful settlement to existing international conflicts on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter. They expressed their satisfaction with the successful and mutually advantageous development of bilateral relations and expressed their readiness to work to further strengthen peaceful coexistence. The Brazilian parliamentarians expressed their lively interest in information about the development of the GDR.

AXEN ADDRESSES PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU200908 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17/18 Dec 83 p 6

[Excerpt] The report of Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal and the draft of the Political Declaration are the center of the discussion at the 10th PCP Congress being held in Porto.

During the debate, which was started on Thursday evening and continued on Friday, heads of foreign delegations also took the floor in greetings addresses, which were met with cheers and stormy applause by the delegates.

Hermann Axen, head of the SED delegation and member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, conveyed to the delegates the most fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary from the podium at the party congress on Thursday evening. "We are pleased that we, as representatives of the over 2 million Communists in the socialist GDR, can be among the activists of the battle-tested PCP," he stated.

The address of Alvaro Cunhal and the vivid discussion has given and impressive picture of the creative, Marxist-Leninist policy of the PCP, the glorious vanguard for democracy, social progress, and the national independence of Portugal, Herman Axen declared. It is impressive how energetically and prudently the Communists are defending the achievements of the April Revolution and are struggling for a democratic alternative in the interest of the Portuguese working people. The SED delegation is deeply moved by the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism, which is powerfully expressed at the party congress.

Hermann Axen stressed in his address the question which is today of particular importance for Europeans, the peoples of all continents: Recently the advocates of the imperialist confrontation and intensive armament policy have begun deploying American nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe against the will of the majority of the peoples. They want to achieve military superiority over socialism, as well as world domination. Peace and national and social liberation are to be stopped and thrown back. With the beginning of the deployment, a new, and probably the most dangerous situation since World War II, has been intrroduced. A new round of the fateful arms race has been introduced.

Imperialism has become more aggressive but not stronger, the speaker stressed. "The Reagan administration and its closest allies were able to start the deployment. But already now they are paying for it with a political defeat that will have further consequences. As never before in history peace-loving people in Europe and throughout the world are protesting against the adventurist course of the United States. In this aggravated international situation the recent declaration of Yuriy Andropov shows the way to averting the danger of a nuclear war."

With the necessary military countermeasures the community of socialist states is preserving the military-strategic balance and sets limits to the warmongerers' power. Hermann Axen called upon the party congress delegates: "We share your view: Now it is all the more important to wage the struggle for peace with increased strength. We share with you the firm conviction: We are able to check the most aggressive circles of the United States and the other NATO states: we, that, is the socialist states with their main force, the Soviet Union; that is, the international workers movement and the national liberation movement; that is, the millions of people in the worldwide movement for peace and democracy.

"The peace-loving people demand: Away with the American death missiles, freeze all nuclear armaments!

"The peace proposals of the socialist countries are more topical than ever! "

The head of the SED delegation assured the delegates that the GDR will continue to be a firm bastion of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe. "We will do everything we can so that never again will a war emanate from German soil. In this spirit we universally strengthen the socialist German worker-peasant state. Our citizens are now especially guided by the truth that has been proved a thousand times: the stronger socialism, the safer peace."

The GDR, as a socialist state with highly developed industry, agriculture, science, and culture, is marked by political stability, dynamic economic growth, an economic and social policy aimed at the welfare of the people, the people's firm affinity with the SED and the government. The 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, this biggest revolutionary achievement of the German workers class, will be celebrated by the working people in a worthy way, when they are successfully further shaping the developed socialist society.

Hermann Axen expressed the firm conviction that the 10th PCP Congress will give strong new impulses to the struggle of the workers class and all working people of Portugal for peace, democracy, and social progress. "The upswing and the successful advance of the heroic PCP -- this is a guarantee for a happy future of Portugal and pledge for peace and progress in Europe." He assured the party congress delegates that the communists in the GDR will always be in solidarity at their side and will do everything to deepen the close fraternal relations between the two parties.

U.S. DISARMAMENT STANCE, NATO SOLIDARITY VIEWED

DW210807 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Guenter Leuschner's Weekly International Review]

[Excerpt] The demand for a nuclear weapons freeze, the unconditional condemnation of nuclear war, the ban on the development of new nuclear weapons, and the obligation to use space exclusively for peaceful purposes -- all these have been vetoed by the U.S. representatives at the UN General Assembly. Each of the no's contrasted with the yes's of almost all of the more than 100 other UN members. As a result of this campaign of intimidation, Washington is more isolated than ever on the most important issues.

However, there is one exception to this. The United States has obviously only been successful with some of its allies who in some cases have expressed more frankly than before their solidarity with Washington against a large majority of other states. Even though they have not done this in all cases, the question remains as to how the voting behavior of the European NATO states, including the FRG, can be compatible with repeated statements that they are prepared to hold negotiations on any problem and that the Soviet Union has never left a negotiating table, and will never do so, where really serious negotiations are being conducted with a desire for agreement. It is something else when talks are being held only pro forma while at the same time faits accomplis are being created. Therefore, those people -- who for 2 years have never really negotiated in Geneva and who by their recent actions at the United Nations have expressly shown their stance on disarmament negotiations -- these people are the ones who must return to the negotiating table.

These people should dispense with those propaganda tricks which are only intended to divert attention from their own corresponsibility for the new round in the arms race, especially since these tricks meet with hardly any reaction among the public in their own countries. The bourgeois Stockholm newspaper DAGENS NYHETER recently concluded that the confidence of the most important NATO countries in cooperation with the United States had drastically declined. The paper wrote that the general public considered contacts with the Soviet Union to be more important than cooperation with the United States and added that this was great and important change in public opinion.

This is undoubtedly correct, as is the criticism by four former U.S. secretaries of state who over the weekend accused the Reagan administrtion of not having made serious endeavors for disarmament negotiations and pursuing a foreign policy of confrontation. They charged that the administration's claim of alleged Soviet superiority was not true. These statements were made by Cyrus Vance, Dean Rusk, William Rogers, and -- surprisingly -- even Alexander Haig, Reagan's first secretary of state who used to say entirely different things. We do not want to deal with the question of what made these politicians from the inner circle change their minds. However, the fact alone that it happened shows just how deep-seated the uneasiness is.

We only have a faint idea of what must have caused a man like Willy Brandt say in an interview with the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT on the eve of his 70th birthday that the NATO alliance needs to be repaired because it is now based to a degree on traditionalism and to a degree on premises proven wrong by life [lebensluegen], as he put it. It is quite obvious that there is not even one motive for Brandt to speak of premises proven wrong by life, or for DAGENS NYHETER to see a deep crisis of confidence, or for men like Haig to revise previous views, as bitter as this may be for him. The development of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe is in effect a starting point for a gigantic buildup of U.S. nuclear potential which is aimed at achieving total military superiority.

LONG-TERM COOPERATION WITH USSR DISCUSSED

DW191103 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 18 Dec 83

[From the radio discussion program]

[Text] [Program moderator Inge Uesseler] The next colleague who is ready to respond here in the radio discussion is Dieter Jost from our economic desk:

The session of the GDR-USSR government commission here in Berlin early this month, about which we have informed you in detail, has caused the Raumer family of Goerlitz to write us. The letter reads in part:

I have heard that plans between the GDR and the USSR have now been coordinated up to 1990 and in the field of science even up to the year 2000. Why is this done, and can it be done that far in advance? How is one actually supposed to know what one might think up 20 years from now?

To begin with, I would like to deal with the last question. To be sure, nobody can say exactly now what he might think up in 20 years from now. This actually would be a solution of today, meaning the year of 1983, a solution which is in conformity with the current stand. However, what can now already be foreseen is the performances that will have to be made by science then as well as the fields and problems for which knowledge and results must be at hand then. One can immediately think of some of these prospective issues -- of which I want to mention only keywords -- such as complementing energy sources, the use and utilization of raw materials, and so forth.

This coordination of the main directions of development in the field of science and technology up to the year 2000, which by the way was not finalized at the December meeting of the mixed government commission -- as you believe Raumer family -- on which work is actually being continued and the same applies to plan coordination, this bilateral coordination concerns the forces of production, their enormous development and their growth.

It is also from this worldwide process that entirely new fields of possible cooperation emerge.

Gerhard Schuerer, the head of our government delegation at the aforementioned session, has told me, for instance, about biotechnology and micro-crystal connections, as well as about other promising scientific fields. By the way, a Soviet bio-Spuitnik with plants and animals on board was launched this week, and scientists from the Berlin Charite are participating in the experiments.

But let us return to your question, Raumer family: Thus, one not only can plan and coordinate that much in advance but one even must do so, in particular also because our cooperation with the USSR has reached rather huge dimensions with its constantly growing foreign trade volume. During this 5-year plan this volume actually amounts to roughly 58 billion rubles -- a trade exchange of a magnitude which is unique in the world. This, of course, requires the determination in time and on a long-term basis of who is to produce what -- and this cooperation will become more and more perfect to the advantage of both sides and CEMA as a whole -- and what is to be tackled jointly and purposefully. For specialization and cooperation on such a high level -- thus for instance such specialized products of our machine-building exports to the USSR account for an entire 46 percent -- must, of course, be wisely organized so that the desired results are achieved. And in this the national economic plans for the period from 1986 to 1990 on whose detailed coordination joint decisions are made now, are serving, so to speak, as an instrument to translate the main directions of cooperation systematically and step by step.

I believe, Raumer family, that I need not say anything more about why this is being done. If we, that is to say the GDR and the USSR, want to continue to cooperate equally successfully then this attention paid to the future on the one hand is very important because one is aware of the joint course. On the other hand this, to be sure, also has its effects on current cooperation. Some of the individual issues might assume quite a different weight in their relation to these main directions, And, by the way, adjustment and coordination of plans actually are an advantage of socialist partnership. It is a characteristic feature of their multilateral and bilateral cooperation in science and production.

HAGER SPEAKS AT SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

LD161045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Dec (ADN) -- This year, communist and workers' parties on all continents, as well as other progressive forces, paid tribute to the life and work of Karl Marx, the greatest son of the German nation, the founder of scientific socialism and the international workers' movement, said Kurt Hager at the start of his speech at the SED Central Committee conference on social science.

GDR workers honored Karl Marx through achievements in socialist competition, outstanding initiatives on the part of young people, women and all other sections of the population, aimed at implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The high point of the 1983 Karl Marx Year was undoubtedly the international scientific conference convened by the SED Central Committee entitled "Karl Marx and Our Time -- The Struggle For Peace and Social Progress."

Kurt Hager dealt at length with problems of peace as a fundamental feature of socialism, stressing: The 20th century will go down in history as the century in which mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism began. Socialism is already determining the paths of many people on four continents.

The emergence of numerous national states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America following the collapse of the imperialist colonial system, the social and democratic people's movements in the capitalist countries, and the worldwide peace movement are evidence of mankind's striving for social changes, for a world of peace, democracy, and national independence, freedom, and justice.

The peculiarity of our epoch is the fact that social development is not aimed at replacing one exploitative society with another, but at eliminating exploitation completely and, consequently, eradicating war.

The revolutionary changes encompass all continents, said Hager. The rate of change is exceptionally rapid if we compare it with the bourgeois revolutions, for example. what is decisive is that the guiding light of the new social order and the driving force of social and national movements is the working class, led by Marxist-Leninist parties, working in firm alliance with the other workers.

Imperialism, which at the beginning of the century still dominated the world unchecked, continued the speaker, has suffered grave losses of position. Its general crisis, which started with World War I and the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution in Russia, a crisis of economics, politics, culture and morals, is steadily getting worse. This on no account means that imperialism is weak. It continues to wield great economic, scientific-technological, and military potential and has the means to manipulate, both politically and ideologically, broad masses of people in the capitalist countries.

This conference is being held at a time when a dangerous exacerbation of the international situation is taking place as a result of the miltiarist policy and anti-communist propaganda of U.S. imperialism. At the same time, those forces working for peace and disarmament, detente, and peaceful co-existence, are constantly gaining importance. The two diametrically opposed trends in world politics, that of war and that of peace, are becoming clearly obvious.

The stationing of U.S. first-strike missiles in the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy is leading to a further complication of the international situation and increasing the threat of a new war. The speaker called attention to Yuriy Andropov's statement that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries cannot disregard this threat. In his speech at the seventh Central Committee meeting, Erich Honecker has expressed the SED's full approval of Yuriy Andropov's statement.

The strongest force working against the threat of mankind's destruction is socialism. Socialism is and remains an order of peace. Ic threatens no one and pursues no hegemonist goals. War and aggression and foreign to socialism. Its uppermost principle is to preserve and safeguard peace. Aware of their responsibility for human life, for the well-being of present and future generations, the states of the socialist community know no task more important from an international point of view than protecting and defending peace by means of all political economic and military potential. Peace is a fundamental value of socialism.

Thanks to the political rule of the working class in alliance with the other workers, thanks to the public ownership of production means and socialist ideology, there are no forces, no class or sector of society, which can gain any profit or benefit from war.

The aims of socialist social policy can only be realized in peace and by a policy for peace. The more the development of socialist society progresses, the closer this affinity of peace and socialism becomes, the stronger grows the significance of the socialist peace mission.

The Soviet Union, the GDR and other Warsaw Pact member states follow the guidelines that no global problem can be solved by war -- let alone a nuclear war. To prevent war and guarantee a secure peace is viewed by socialist foreign policy as the central problem.

The speaker further emphasized: The prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, the securing of world peace remains our primary aim. From this arises the need to continue the dialogue with all forces who want peace and understanding.

There is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful co-existence between states of differing social order, Kurt Hager said. On this basis, we consider that the present situation is not irreversible. It is important to more strongly continue the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear war, for an end to the arms race and give it new impetus. It is important to spread even more actively the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states and GDR proposals and to support their realization.

Dealing with the close connection between peace and social progress, the speaker added: It is possible to speak of increased emphasis on the social content of the struggle for peace. On the other hand, the peace questions gain a quite new significance in struggles for social progress in our time. Only in peace is social progress possible. Peace is the most precious possession and natural from of existence of all nations.

The preservation of peace concerns everyone. Notwithstanding all the differences existing between Marxists, social democrats, Christians, pacifists, and other groups and movements, the defense of peace is a prime, common, and uniting interest and common ground for the most varied forces. At the same time, great efforts are required to preserve this movement of such varied forces from stagnation and resignation and from false friends, and divisive elements.

The growth of the peace movement and the aggravation of contradictions among imperialists have led such NATO states as Greece, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium to either reject or delay missile deployment. It is also very significant that the great majority of nonaligned states are clearly opposed to the Reagan policy. This has been confirmed in the United Nations and recently at the Commonwealth Conference in New Delhi.

In the historically short period of its existence, socialism has accomplished enormous achievements, which are the expression of the effect of new social driving forces. They arose and are developing on the basis of socialist production relations and their dialectic interaction with the productive forces. These driving forces, which were shaped by socialist production relations, are in their social quality superior to the driving forces of capitalism, Kurt Hager said.

Socialism without economic growth is inconceivable, Kurt Hager said. From 1970 to 1982, it had been possible to raise national income in the GDR by 71.2 percent. If one visualizes that over the same period such highly-developed industrial countries such as Britain, the FRG and the United States attained 19 percent, 30 percent and 37 percent respectively, then the magnitude of this achievement becomes even clearer. With the average annual growth rate of 4.6 percent, we have achieved the kind of increases politicians and economic theorists in most capitalist countries dream about.

Touching upon historical research and the propagation of our historical interpretation, Kurt Hager said: We understand the history of socialism in the GDR in the sense of the national history of the German people.

It embodies the deepest and most irreversible change in the history of the German people and thus adds to the history of the Germans its most important, most successful, and forward looking chapter. Because socialism as a rising social system creates new forms of social existence, this historic process is also bound up with the formation of the socialist German nation. There is nothing "artificial" in this process, as opponents of socialism maintain. It rather expresses objective, universally valid conditions of the socialist revolution, which arose in the past and affect the present and the future.

While not taking a narrow view of the historical traditions of our worker and peasant state, we at the same time adopt clear positions vis-a-vis all reactionary forces and endeavors in German history.

In history, there are examples where members of exploiting classes, without bursting the confines of their class-conditioned view of the world, kept an eye for realities or achieved it by means of bitter and circuitous paths. Representative of this in German history are personalities such as Yorck von Wartenburg, Bismark, Rathenau, Stauffenberg and those involved in the plot of 20 July 1944 [to assassinate Hitler], who acted under quite different historical conditions and from very different class interests and motives.

Otto von Bismark, as initiator of the Socialists' Law [antisocialist legislation] and the person responsible for the Kulturkampf [struggle between church and state 1872-87] and the Germanization of the German Empire, deserves no praise in our account of history. We know about his extremely contradictory role in the process of bourgeois upheavals in Germany and in the establishment of the bourgeois nation-state. But the U.S. confrontation policy, which is a threat to mankind and is supported by leading FRG circles, demands that attention be also given to other aspects of his policy and personality. There is his well-known political principle: "We must deal with the realities and not with fictitious things."

His sense of reality, although certainly pragmatically directed toward class interests, allowed him, in important questions and especially in the sphere of foreign policy, to soberly calculate and to plead for good relations with Russia, Kurt Hager said. No one should be surprised when, at a time when much depends on a sense of reality and reason prevailing over adventurism and military megalomania within the ruling circles of imperialist states, we recall such positions which were adopted from quite different class interests. It is therefore, within the limits clearly defined here, also in keeping with the times, to refer to these positions of Bismark.

Our Marxist-Leninist concept of history is effective when it becomes a driving force for the actions of the working class and gives it the strength and the certainty that we have chosen the right path and that we intend to harness all our forces and progress successfully along it.

BRIEFS

JUDICIAL PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- A protocol on the further cooperation of the supreme courts of the GDR and USSR in the years 1984-86 was signed in Berlin on 10 December. The agreement was preceded by several days of exchange of experience of lawyers from both countries. The delegations were headed by Sergey Gusev, acting chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, and Heinrich Toeplitz, president of the GDR Supreme Court. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Dec 83 p 2 AU]

MSZMP DELEGATION LED BY HAVASI VISITS FRANCE

LD162113 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 16 (MTI) -- On the invitation of the French Socialist Party a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party led by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CC, paid a visit to France from Dec 12 to 15. The delegation included Ferenc Horvath and Laszlo Kovacs, deputy department heads in the Central Committee.

The HSWP delegation held talks with members of the Secretariat of the French Socialist Party and met First Secretary Lionel Jospin.

In a cordial and open atmosphere the party officials informed each other on the situation of their countries and activity of their parties, exchanged views on topical questions of the international, and particularly the European situation, and reviewed the possibilities of expanding bilateral inter-party and inter-state contacts.

HSWP delegation met Gaston Plissonnier, member of the French Communist Party Political Committee and secretary of the GC, and held talks with Pierre Joxe, head of the group of Socialist representatives of the National Assembly and of the Hungarian Friendship Group in the National Assembly, Edith Cresson, minister of external trade, Jacques Delors, minister for the economy and finance, Jean-Louis Bianco, general-secretary for the President's Office, and Jacques Attali, special advisor of the President.

Meetings were held with several leaders of the French economic and financial life including Jacques Mayoux, president-general manager of Societe General, Olivier Bes de Berc, general manager of the Creusot-Loire concern, and Jean B. Doumeng, president-general manager of Interagra.

MSZMP'S OVARI ADDRESS AT PCP CONGRESS

AU191932 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Dec 83 p 3

[Report on speech by Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at 16 December session of the 10th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party in Porto]

[Text] On behalf of the MSZMP delegation, I respectfully salute the congress, Miklos Ovari began. I gladly fulfill my assignment to convey to the Communists of Portugal the comradely greetings of our Central Committee and the more than 800,000 members of the Hungarian party.

The Hungarian people, all the members of our party, follow with sincere sympathy and solidarity and struggle of the Portuguese Communists, the democratic progressive forces, for defending the achieved results and averting the dangers threatening democracy. Your party is operating successfully in spite of the difficult circumstances, because it is faithful to its principles, consistent in its policy, and creatively applies the teachings of scientific socialism in its domestic and international activity. The relations between our parties are also developing and broadening on the basis of these principles.

Miklos Ovari spoke about Hungary's postwar development and then continued:
Our country, led by the workers class, has achieved great successes in the decades of socialist construction.

Our achievements, however, never let us forget that we must struggle day by day for their preservation, be it the standard of living or allied policy. Under the unfavorable conditions of the strained world economic situation, we continue to strive for the preservation of the level attained and the creation of the basis for stepping forward by broadening democracy and seeking more efficient work and more rational methods of management. Our party's policy enjoys the confidence of the masses and their active support; its expression is reflected in the national unity which has developed around out socialist goals.

The international situation is becoming particularly dangerous in our days. Beyond the local crisis focal points -- such as the Caribbean and the Central American area or the Middle East -- Europe has become the source of serious tensions as well. As a result of the start of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles, the Geneva talks on the limitation of these weapons were broken off. The danger of a military confrontation has been further aggravated, and East-West relations have become more strained. We believe that the U.S. Government's policy of confrontation and the efforts of the most reactionary U.S. circles devoid of reality are to blame for this. Not a small amount of responsiblity for the deterioration of the atmosphere is borne by those West European governments which contributed to the deployment of missiles. The deployment of new U.S. weapons in Europe does not decrease, but increases the threat to the countries concerned, increases the danger of war, and starts a new round of the arms race.

Under this tense situation, too, our party and government -- in concert with its allies -- continues its efforts to successfully avert the dangers threatening all the countries of Europe. We proclaim jointly with you that for the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, there is no rational alternative to detente. In connection with this, I would like to call to mind the numerous suggestions made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries that were meant to serve the removal or radical decrease of the nuclear and other weapons in Europe, based on equality and equal security.

In the spirit of these thoughts, we wish successful work to the 10th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party in carrying out the democratic alternative and in the struggle for safeguarding the achievements of the 25 April Revolution.

MSZMP GREETINGS TO SPANISH CP CONGRESS

AU191919 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] The greetings from the MSZMP Central Committee, conveyed by the head of the Hungarian delegation, Pal Tetenyi, member and head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee, expressed the solidarity of the Hungarian Communists with the struggle of the Spanish Communists against the region of the monopolies, for safeguarding the workers' political, economic, and social rights, for the advancement of the masses, and for the common cause of social progress and peace. The MSZMP Central Committee, greeting the participants in the congress, the Spanish Communists, wished them success in the struggle for the party's unity, for making their country prosper, and the socialist future of the Spanish people.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURE LOSSES, DROUGHT DAMAGE

LD180010 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Drought has caused a loss of 5 billion forints in agriculture. This loss is smaller than originally expected, because large farms have been able to balance their losses by, for example, animial husbandry and by auxiliary activities.

The value of production of the collective farms is 1-2 percent higher than in the previous year, but this was achieved with 20-25 percent higher costs. Drought has caused losses mainly in grain production, but the level of animal husbandry was maintained despite poor fodder harvest. The difficulty for auxiliary activities was that demand for products has decreased in the fields of construction and services. Therefore these branches have not been developing. Industrial production, however, has grown by a few percentage points, and this has been achieved by the increase in productivity. Drought has caused the greatest damage in Szolnok Country. Csongrad, Bacs-Kiskun, Pest and Bekes Countries were also hit. Most cooperative farms with a static balance can be found in these counties. This year altogether 170-180 cooperatives will close with a static balance.

KISZ PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN BUDAPEST REPORTED

LD210954 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Excerpt] A peace demonstration began at 1700 in front of parliament. Its program included a torch-light procession. With reference to the event, one of the organizers, Gyorgy Fejti [first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee] said on behalf of KISZ, in an interview given to MTI, that over 2,500,000 Hungarians had signed the petition, spread by activists, and thereby voted in favor of the maintenance of the military balance and the continuation of the peace policy. Naturally, we know that by signatures alone we cannot stay the hands of those who intend to shift mankind towards a catastrophe, Gyoergy Fejti said. However, we are certain that this demonstration gives strength to those who are fighting for the safeguarding of peace.

NATIONAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL MEETS 16 DEC

AU200938 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The National Trade Union Council on 16 December discussed trade union tasks pertaining to the 1984 plan for the people's economy. The conference was attended and addressed by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office.

The session was opened by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and president of the National Trade Union Council. Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, made a speech on the subject on the agenda.

Gal Addresses Session

AU201448 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Dec 83 p 3

[Report on speech by Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, at the council's 16 December session in Budapest]

[Text] Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, presenting the agenda, stressed in his speech that the trade union had participated in every stage of preparations for next year's plan for the people's economy. The majority of its remarks have been borne in mind in planning, but the carrying out of certain ideas of the trade unions must be postponed because of the deteriorating international economic conditions.

The main task of the economic policy targets for 1984 is to further strengthen the foreign economic balance, stressed the speaker. The trade unions wholly agree with this and stress at the same time that the balance must be based more and more on improving production and management in the future. There will probably be a need for restrictive and stricter measures -- however, the desired results cannot be achieved in the long run through these measures.

Concerning next year's economic regulations, the speaker mentioned that the increase of nominal wages at a somewhat quicker pace than last year allows for an improvement in encouraging exports to capitalist countries and an easing of the most urgent tensions concerning wages. The position of the trade unions is unequivocal, said Laszlo Gal. The most urgent wage problems must be eased. Unfortunately, not all wage measures, otherwise considered important and timely, can be carried out next year.

One of the trade unions' important tasks is to ensure that the enterprises support, through their own wage increases, an improvement in the income situation of the workers and the technical-economic intellectuals who are working well. The enterprises' trade union organs must press for higher than average wage increases for the highly qualified and for workers at hard working places, and for beginners.

Concerning the manpower situation, the deputy secretary general said that it is mainly the lack of manpower that is causing problems today. The basic requirement of the movement -- and this is true of the interests of the people's economy as well -- is that the ability of the enterprises to keep their manpower should depend primarily on success in management. In line with this, the trade unions support the arrangement of the situation of low efficiency enterprises and cooperatives so that no unjustified disadvantage affects the workers concerned.

The trade unions consider the activity of business work partnerships to be useful. These have shown that under the current economic conditions, too, more successful work-organization solutions can be applied. In many places, starting from the inadequacies of management, considerable resources have been unearthed and the productivity and work enthusiasm of the most successful workers increased. At the same time, the activity of the business work partnerships brings to the surface several problems as well. It is important, for instance, to be able to delimit the basic activity and the work done in the business work partnership, and the contractor fees must be in accordance with the requirements for higher achievements.

The speaker dealt in detail with maintaining the standard of living. The supply of goods, he said, has a key role in this. For the next year, beyond the steady supply of foodstuffs, the government is also planning to improve the supply of industrial goods. This is important primarily in the case of certain articles of clothing, durable consumer goods, and last but not least, construction materials. It is necessary that the trade union organs deal with safeguarding consumer interests both in production and commerce.

The trade unions acknowledge, said the deputy secretary general, that, as a result of the reduction of support for consumer prices, which is necessary for increasing state income and improving export conditions, we must face higher prices. There will be no possibility to compensate those living on wages and salaries for higher prices that also affect basic consumer goods. The situation of the most needy requires that their problems be eased.

It is very important to be able to maintain the present level of social assistance at the enterprises. Based on our recommendations, the cultural and welfare fund is increasing. It may be possible to put the income from the communist voluntary shifts into the cultural and welfare fund.

Possibilities have arisen for widening the joint utilization of the enterprise's welfare institutions, sharing the operational expenses. There will be ways, therefore, for the enterprises to take the necessary measures for the improvement of working conditions and the support of housing supply, said the speaker.

Then, he spoke about the upcoming tasks of the trade unions. Namely, that the movement should take an active part in introducing, and ensuring the acceptance of next year's plan for the people's economy, and in the political work of activating the workers, and later, in carrying out the plan. The work-competition period now starting is a good opportunity to adjust the organization of the competition, its evaluation and acknowledgement, to the requirements of the times.

The speaker also said that more must be done to ensure the success of the efforts for energy saving and import substitution, which have become social movements. It is the duty of the trade union organs at working places to observe the inadequacies in management and promptly report the appearance of sources of losses.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON INDUSTRY COMMITTEE SESSION

LD161316 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Now for reports on the sessions of the National Assembly committees. Not least the Industry Committee because, despite the extraordinary difficulties it faced, it was able to achieve higher than expected exports this year. What is the background for this, and what can be expected next year? (Katalin Kondor) interviewed Bela Rabi, state secretary [for the Ministry of Industry].

[Begin recording] [Kondor] We learn from the report of the Industry Committee that the 1983 plan for the industry has essentially been fulfilled. This "essentially" signals to me that there are areas regarding which we cannot feel satisfied.

[Rabi] We feel this way about the supply of a variety of goods by some light industry enterprises, as well as about the shortage of some durable consumer goods. Unfortunately, the situation here is that there has been, and there continues to be a clash between export demands and domestic supply demands and progress is unable to keep pace with these demands. Therefore it seems that supply of these goods will not be problem-free in 1984 either. Very significant measures were naturally taken this year too, but we cannot be satisfied with these.

[Kondor] Nevertheless, the 1984 plan calls for a growth in production, if I remember correctly, a growth of 1.7 percent. Is there a foundation for this optimism?

[Rabi] Well, it would require tremendous optimism. I can say only what every statement has indicated before, which is that 1984 will not be easy, indeed it will be more difficult than 1983. Nevertheless, I think that the optimistic views which hold that profitability should increase at a faster pace, even with a relatively restrained production growth, can be based on realistic possibilities which exist within the enterprises and on their activities, which should improve their income position.

[Kondor] Can you give an example in connection with an event in 1983 to illustrate what we are referring to when we speak of "reserves"?

[Rabi] Look, I can give a list of concrete examples, but here I single out only one. During past years the operating of second and third shifts has caused great difficulties in several continuously operating enterprises. The paper industry is one. At the beginning of the year, the situation became almost catastrophic: Very valuable machines stood idle during the third shifts, while at the same time Hungary had to import paper, a fact that is well known. One single measure, a wage measure, has solved, or nearly solved the problem. Such wage regulation has been introduced in the paper industry enterprise, permitting a significant part of the wages saved as a result of declining manpower to be used for a shift allowance by the paper industry enterprise. The particular paper factory is operating today with almost three complete shifts.

[Kondor] If this experimental wage management proves itself to such an extent, then why are only a few enterprises allowed to experiment and why are the plans for 1984 not calculated on the basis of these experiments? Why do the 1985 plans only envisage broader introduction [of this wage management]?

[Rabi] This so-called experimental wage regulation introduced in 1983 -- which, by the way, the government plans to extend to a much wider circle from 1984-1985 -- has indeed proved itself, and we could possibly move ahead at a faster pace, but we have to admit that there are unfavorable experiences in which the introduction of this wage regulation resulted in an unjustifiable increase in spending power.

[Kondor] The 1984 plan provides for an 8 percent growth in ruble exports, while the corresponding figure for dollar exports is 6 percent. These are rather brave figures. On the other hand, the new regulations provide incentives for exports in a more intensive way than in the past few years, but nevertheless in this session many have said that better export-import coordination is necessary. Such things occur as, for example, our selling in the West something that we need at home, and therefore it is subsequently imported back from the West. Or the enterprise men are also afraid that, like last year, the import licenses will not arrive in time, and therefore in the first quarter of next year production will be irregular. Do you plan something to help solve these problems?

[Rabi] Yes, of course. The 1984 regulations provide much better opportunities for the enterprises, enabling them to think in terms of the whole year. Enterprises receive their unofficial target figures [referencis keret] -- indeed, they have already received them for this year. Therefore they are able to place orders amounting to up to half of their yearly target figure. It is possible that the necessary raw materials or semi-finished products they wish to import may already be in stock in the first quarter of the year. Therefore, I think that, based on experiences up to now, the regulation -- in a more developed form -- provides favorable conditions for enterprises in 1984. Naturally, all kinds of restraints mean difficulties and more prudent work on the part of the enterprises than if everybody could manage freely. Therefore, although restraints will naturally exist in 1984 too, nevertheless, I am convinced that in 1984 enterprises will operate in more favorable circumstances than in 1983 from this point of view, as well. [end recording]

BRIEFS

COOPERATION TALKS WITH UKRAINE -- Talks on direct economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Hungary and the Ukraine are underway in Budapest. A Ukrainian government delegation, headed by Vitold Fokin, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Planning Committee, arrived in Hungary today. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Dec 83 LD]

PAP ON 'HYPOCRISY' OF PENTAGON 'HUMANITARIANS'

LD201508 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 20 Dec 83

["Hypocrisy of U.S. War Planners -- by PAP military commentator" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Dec -- The concept of a limited nuclear war, propagated in recent years within the NATO military doctrine by the Reagan administration, is backed by another one, the so-called concept of selective targeting, i.e. choice of objects of nuclear strikes.

The authors of these concepts believe that the concepts would make it possible to minimize the death toll among the civilians and prevent a total nuclear annihilation.

The hypocrisy of the Pentagon "humanitarians" is evident since any variant of a nuclear strike involves a mass annihilation of civilian population, which has been admitted even by American military experts.

The selection-of-targets concept, as well as that of a limited nuclear war, are another attempt at "legalizing" the use of strategic nuclear weapons in conflict situations and what is more, in conditions favourable for the U.S. The assertions by supporters of these concepts that war would be limited to only one theatre, for example Europe, are groundless. Every war involving the use of strategic nuclear weapons, even if only the medium range ones, in a "limited" scale and against "selected targets," carries a real threat of its transformation into a total nuclear war with all the disastrous consequences.

Of late the United States have been doing their best to carry into effect the above-mentioned concepts. It is proved first of all by the fact of deployment in Europe of the second generation ground-to-ground Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, the first of which are already combat-ready. Thus the existing medium range sea-borne and airborne strategic means of nuclear strike will be augmented by ground launchers. As a result, not counting the tactical and tactical-operational means of nuclear strike and the global-range means, the United States potential in Europe will include 1,558 medium range strategic means.

One ought to assume that the tactical and the tactical-operational means of nuclear strike will be directed against targets which are located at small distances, i.e. those situated on the territories of the G.D.R., Czechoslovakia and Poland. In this case the [word indistinct] of the strikes by those 1,558 means of medium-range nuclear assault will hit Poland and the Soviet Union. And it is not too difficult to count how many of these means will strike at targets situated in Poland.

CZYREK MEETS WITH FRENCH OFFICIAL IN PARIS

LD200032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is staying in Paris, met with Jacques Kosciuszko Morizet, national secretary for foreign affairs of the Gaullist party, Rally for the Republic. They discussed certain fundamental problems of international relations and Polish-French relations.

URBAN ON SOLIDARITY'S 'LACK OF POWER,' WALESA

LD202150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Press conference with foreign correspondents by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 20 December -- recorded]

[Text] It is no surprise to the Polish Government that there were no dramatic events of unrest on 16 December. I have no intention whatsoever of speaking here about any sort of victory on the part of the authorities. The lack of social response to the dramatic appeals of the underground urging strikes and demonstrations, testifies yet again that the forces wanting confrontation have no support. They are more and more isolated, weakening, vestigial.

The working class does not give heed to the calls for brawls, as it deeply understands that the difficult problems of our country and life can be resolved solely through businesslike deliberations, cooperation in a climate of accord and work, by consolidating stabilization. The government leadership has authorized me to express profound recognition for such a bearing, to the industrial workforces, the studious young people, to all.

The government leadership also expresses recognition and thanks to those who have doubts, who did not rid themselves of mistrust concerning the policy of the authorities, who wrestle against disillusions, but understand that street clashes are damaging Poland. The appeals from the so-called TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee] and other conspirators urging marches, strikes, and political provocations have proved ineffectual for two reasons.

The first reason is our policy of liquidating the roots of conflicts, and the policy of accord and socialist reforms, of laborious, gradual it is true, but effective lifting of the country out of the political and economic crisis.

The second reason for the ineffectual nature of the calls for brawls is the following: The Polish community assesses the actions of the underground as sterile, devoid of purpose and sense. The calls for confrontation are a sympton of important anger and lack of power. The authors of these appeals would like to overthrow our socialist system, but it would be in vain to ask them for a positive program. The void and lack of purpose is being noticed even by those who in the past had a sympathetic attitude toward the Solidarity leaders.

I can briefly describe why 16 December hardly differed in Poland from other days of the year. This is proof of a profound reorientation in that way of thinking also regarding the part of the community that placed their hopes in the Solidarity bosses' policy. The defeat of the calls of the underground for demonstrations, marches, and political strikes confirms our evaluations before 16 December.

Let me recall in reference to the Sejm speech by the minister of internal affairs that the Western commentators, including those present in this room, who wrote or said that the street demonstrations had failed only because allegedly gigantic forces of the militia had been mobilized to prevent them were wrong. Such a diagnosis was supplied by AFP and REUTER, among others.

I told you ladies and gentlemen early in December that all attempts at riots will meet firm counteraction. In order to preserve peace, this called for the mobilization of relevant forces, just in case. In fact, the militia forces assembled on 16 December were considerably smaller than a year ago. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has deemed it unnecessary to call up members of ZOMO [Citizens Militia Motorized Reserve] or any other reserve forces, or officials discharging other duties than on the streets.

I shall add that in the entire country a means of direct force -- water cannons -- was used in two towns -- Czestochowa and Wroclaw. Nowhere, on the other hand, was physical force or tear gas used. As a result of the events that took place 13 December, two people were arrested in the entire country -- Bogdan Bujak and Jan Frankowski, who took part in an assembly at Ursus. An investigation is in progress against them on the basis of Articles 282 A and 236 of the Penal Code for violating public order and abusing a militia officer.

In the eyes of some correspondents the militia, and not only the militia, has multiplied. Radio Free Europe, quoting Western correspondents, spoke of hundreds, not of thousands of people taking part in the march in Warsaw. The Voice of America reported at 0600 on 17 December that there had been 15,000 demonstrators in Warsaw. The BBC maintained that the demonstrations had been a failure only because of the unexpected frigid weather, as if there were heat waves in Poland normally at this time. Later, Mr Kevin Ruane changed the diagnosis to a more rational one. The following day the Western press wrote, on the whole, that the appeals by the underground simply met no response.

Numerous voices appeared in the West, speaking of the defeat suffered by the underground and the political reasons for this defeat. LIBERATION entitled its correspondence The Defeat of the Underground Solidarity Leadership. The Mexican daily EXCELSIOR said: An opposition without a political program gives the community nothing but a display of its dissatisfaction.

Perhaps in the future there will be more trust in the assessments and prognoses presented by the spokesman for the Polish Government. Let us go back to what the West said on the threshold of December of this year, full of hope that the dreamed of confrontation, street disturbances and political explosion would take place in our country. REUTER and ASSOCIATED PRESS presented an appeal by the TKK signed by Zbigniew Bujak and three of his colleagues calling for strikes in factories and marches in towns throughout Poland. I quote: We shall leave our factories and organize marches and rallies in the center of towns. End of quote. AFP reported the appeal by the RKW [not further identified], that is by Bujak and the Warsaw underground, calling for street demonstrations in Warsaw. Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish for several days after that reported these appeals several times a day, quoting the agencies, and noted the times and places of the intended demonstrations. Free Europe, for instance, cited press dispatches from Warsaw on 15 December announcing that the underground Solidarity leadership called on the inhabitants of the capital to stage a protest march after leaving work, to appear on Constitution Square and spread over Marszalkowska Street.

And you are shocked by the militia uniforms on the streets. Is it not you who have tried to help organize unrest against which it was necessary to protect the Polish towns just in case? Inciting calls were conveyed from Warsaw, and a suitable atmosphere was created in the West. Western television viewers, the readers of newspapers there, have been assured by reports from Warsaw that something dramatic is building up in Poland and that it will break out.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said: The government is facing a critical period. DIE PRESSE: Resistance in the community is reviving. They all wrote that a hot December was starting in Poland. On 5 December UPI reported, and I quote, General Jaruzelski has ordered a national military alert. He dispatched troops to the streets of Polish towns. End of quote.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, I quote: Workers should leave factories together and head for the city centers. And, further, that in these cities troops were already standing at the ready. Your pictures from Wroclaw depict a state of siege in the city, raids on apartments, a wave of arrests. REUTER reported that 13 December passed quietly because all energies were to be saved for 16 December. Strength was being saved for that day.

KOELNER STADTANZEIGER, I quote: The situation in Poland, as it emerges from press and television reports, has worsened once again. The confrontation between the government and the community not only goes on, but has in fact exacerbated. End of quote. And all this, suitably selected, immediately returned to Poland through the Polish-language broadcasting stations of the West, which claim to serve the truth.

Is this reporting on events in Poland, or attempts to incite events? Is this informing public opinion about what is going on in our country, or creating an artificial psychosis about some great disturbance to start in Poland any moment now? I blame some of you, ladies and gentlemen, for taking wishes for reality, for interfering in Polish affairs by inciting an atmosphere of confrontation and conflict.

All this is coming back to Poland through Free Europe and the Voice of America, which stubbornly endeavor to provoke a political crisis in our country. The policy of the proprietor of these broadcasting stations, the U.S. Government, toward Poland is still to stake all on the outbreak of a conflict. Attempts are being made to fan it by economic means, political pressure on the governments of Western Europe, and propaganda transmitted to Poland.

Some of you support this pressure by shaping public opinion in your countries. A special role in this whole game is played by Lech Walesa, as the attention of Western correspondents is focused on him. You, ladies and gentlemen, are creating his following, his echo; you make sure that he is not silent even for a few hours. Lech Walesa today has become to an overwhelming extent a product of the Western mass media.

Long ago, when the Western correspondents asked Lech Walesa about various matters and attempted to get some views from him, the former leader of Solidarity replied: I shall stand at the monument on 16 December and I shall present a program for Poland; I shall tell the nation what to do. These concrete proposals were, as you wrote, to be put in four stages. For instance, AFP announced in November that Walesa would present on 16 December a new program adapted to the current situation in Poland. Allow me to draw the attention of the Western press to the fact that though it created a climate of the kind "Walesa will speak and Poland will be saved," no constructive program of his has appeared so far. Lech Walesa only conveyed to the Western press some of his ancient accusations against the authorities.

Since, in spite of the efforts of the Western journalists, Walesa begin to be forgotten in Poland, it was decided to give him gigantic propaganda support -- the Nobel Prize, the world talking about Walesa. Handing over the prize to Mrs Walesa was a propaganda event on a scale hitherto unseen in the history of Nobel awards.

All this was to prepare the disturbances on 16 December in Poland. Further stages of this scenario to bring Walesa back on stage are as follows: Walesa, who supported U.S. sanctions against the Poles, suddenly calls on President Reagan to lift some of them, some less important ones. This produces a great propaganda hullabaloo but nothing is said about the fact that Lech Walesa continues to support the restrictions that are really painful to Poland.

President Reagan personally responds to Walesa, and in a blizzard, as reported by the over-excited Western press, he dispatches to him his Warsaw charge d'affaires. On the eve of 16 December, Walesa tells the Western press that he has a cold. The security service, you write, gave him a cold. Lech Walesa gets yet another doctor's certificate, but he tells the Western press that in spite of this he will go to the monument, on his knees.

Some agencies report that he promised to crawl there. But he does not go to the monument; he also does not have any program to announce or pronounce. Later the Western commentaries stated as follows: Some wrote that Walesa did not go to the monument because the security service gave him a cold; others that he did not go because he was against violent confrontation; even others wrote that he did not go because he would have had problems at work because he would be walking round instead of staying in bed while on sick leave; and even others wrote that there were so many militia in the streets that he yielded to force. Anyway, see for yourselves, ladies and gentlemen, you write that the militia is in the streets of Gdansk, water cannons and batons flying -- what a great struggle, what horror! So Walesa sends a woman to the memorial, his wife. It is, of course, a good thing that Lech Walesa decided to stay home. As Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said before 16 December at a party conference at the Gdansk shipyard, I quote: Playing political games at the memorial to the dockworkers who died is a highly immoral act. End of quote. It is a pity that Lech Walesa does not listen to all the warnings or does not listen to them at all. After 16 December, when one knew that the underground had suffered a defeat, Walesa said that the TKK and Bujak should not have called for demonstrations because it was an appeal doomed to failure. One knows that defeat has to be faced alone. Earlier, however, Walesa told the Western press that he had secretly met Bujak and the TKK, that together they had arranged what 16 December should be like. They are going hand in hand. Lech Walesa announced to you that he supports the underground entirely, and is now distancing himself from it, saying that it was not he who called for demonstrations but the TKK, and that such things should be more thought out. Now he somehow has nothing in common with Bujak. I think that Mr Turek of the UPI can vouch that this is what Lech Walesa said.

Ladies and gentlemen from the Western press, I am recalling everything that each of you has written or broadcast, completely indiscriminately, with unfailing admiration, about Lech Walesa, to ask: Has the press entourage of Lech Walesa by any chance made themselves look ridiculous? I express the hope that all these latest experiences will incline at least some of the Western correspondents to make a more objective and penetrating analysis of the causes of the defeat of the Solidarity undergound which came to light on 16 December. The Western press could make a contribution to the improvement of the climate in Europe, had it not been for the fact that it has now begun to expect and wager on some new date for revolution in Poland, to build a new an atmosphere of tension and conflict. Poland is a country that is stabilizing and making a great effort to heal its various economic and political wounds. We are working out many new, interesting solutions. Our internal relations, considering the hard period of time we are experiencing, are neither severe nor unduly aggravating for anyone, nor closed to the cooperation of people holding different views. You might not like our political system; however, what you write rarely goes beyond one untrue pattern of Polish affairs. What you write most frequently is still serving the policy of punishing Poland and attempts to provoke conflicts at all cost. And, after all, the creators of this policy of restrictions are beginning to doubt its sense and effectiveness.

MEASURES TO ENSURE SAFETY, ORDER IN RAILWAYS

LD192228 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] At the order of Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order and Social Discipline, repressive and maintenance of order activities [porzadkowo represyjne] are being conducted in the railways from 19 to 24 December, particularly at the railway stations, good depots, and trains. Taking part are units of the Citizen's Militia, Internal Service Troops, Frontier Guards, and functionaries of the railway protection service and railway employees. The aim is to ensure public safety and order in the period of intensified passenger traffic, to combat vandalism, hooliganism, illegal trading, and profiteering.

MILITARY OPERATIONAL GROUPS COMPLETE ACTIVITIES

LD210216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] The military operational groups, which have been in action since 6 December at the order of the chief of the National Defense Committee, have now completed their activities. Work enterprises -- state, cooperative, and private ones -- were examined. The state of order and social discipline, as well as the observance of safety regulations, labor organization, and living conditions for the workforces were investigated. The military operational groups successfully intervened in many local, individual, and community matters. The soldiers were met with respect and warm appreciation by the peoples.

STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS 'DEVELOPING PROPERLY'

LD210020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] The state of relations between the Church and the state has been a subject of a meeting of representatives of the joint state-church commission. According to the commission's evaluation, these relations are developing properly.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

AU201410 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Dec 83 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet has arrived in Poland at the invitation of the Sejm Presidium, headed by Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet.

Contacts between the PPR Sejm and the Supreme Soviet are lively and wide-ranging. The last time a Sejm delegation was in the Soviet Union was in the middle of 1982. Polish-Soviet parliamentary contacts play an important role in the fraternal relations of friendship between both countries and in the spreading of cooperation in various spheres. The program of the visit includes talks in the Sejm; meetings with political and state aktivists; and visits to factories, places of culture, and historic sites. Aside from Warsaw, the delegation will visit several viovodships. The delegation is comprised of the following Supreme Soviet deputies: Viktor Dobrik, first secretary of the Lvov Oblast Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; Sergey Efiimienko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Yevdokiy Karpov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR; Leonid Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodno Oblast Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party; Anatoliy Korotienkov, metalworker from the I. Tyevosyan Electrometallurgical Plant; and Vaclavas Putvinkis, director of an experimental farm of the Lithuanian Institute of Agricultural Science and Research.

On the first day of the visit in Warsaw, the delegation laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the cemetery-mausoleum for Soviet soldiers.

In the afternoon, the delegation paid a visit to Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, who received the guests in the presence of members of the Sejm Presidium.

Speaking about the Sejm's intense activity during the past 2 years, S. Gucwa mentioned the hundred-plus laws and many solutions concerning various areas of life in our country. Of particular importance are those laws concerning the economy, including the 11 laws connected with the economic reform.

Delegation Chairman V. Ruben stressed the importance of interparliamentary contacts which, he said, strengthen the unity of both countries, allow for a better understanding of one another, and deepen one's trust. Drawing attention to the steady nature of Supreme Soviet-Sejm relations and to their business-like character, he said that the delegates wish to delve deeper into the affairs of a Poland that is on the socialist road of development. Speaking about international affairs, V. Ruben recalled the USSR's stance on nuclear missile equilibrium. V. Ruben stressed the Soviet Union's support for friendly Poland, which is not only moral support. He extended to the Sejm marshal an invitation for a Sejm delegation to visit the USSR.

USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Aksionov took part in the meeting.

USSR GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS POZNAN

LD210306 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] The Soviet Government delegation led by Deputy Premier Ziya Nuriyev visited Poznan Voivodship. They were accompanied by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski. The Soviet guests visited a horticultural combine in Naramowice near Poznan. They were interested in greenhouse cultivation. The flowers and fruits from Naramowice are sent to Moscow shops. The Soviet guests also paid a visit to an individual farmer. Deputy Premier Nuriyev was interested in the breeding of animals, cereal crops, and mechanization. He also visited livestock buildings. At the end of their visit, the Soviet guests went to an agriculture cooperative in Buszewko-Debina, which is one of the best in the country and specializes in pig breeding.

PPR-USSR FRIENDSHIP MEETING CONCLUDES 20 DEC

LD201948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] The 11th National Congress of the PPR-USSR Friendship Society [TPPR] -- which ended this afternoon -- outlined future activities. The congress adopted amendments to the statute of the organization, introducing 5-year terms of office of authorities at all levels, and also appointed a new organ of the supreme authorities -- the National Council of the TPPR. Stanislaw Wronski was again elected as chairman of the main board of the TPPR and well known writer Wojciech Zukrowski was elected chairman of the Presidium of the National Council of the TPPR.

PPR-USSR SEMINAR DISCUSSES IDEOLOGY MATTERS

AU191526 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Dec 83 p 2

[Report signed "(MLK)"]

[Text] The ideological struggle during the confrontation between two systems -- that was the subject of a PPR-USSR seminar that began in Warsaw on 12 December, organized by the PZPR Central Committee Information Department and the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

Workers on the ideological front and scholars from institutes of sociopolitical sciences from both countries are taking part in the seminar. The Soviet delegation is headed by Yuriy Zhdanov, bachelor of history and sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

The seminar was opened by Jerzy Majka, head of the PZPR Central Committee Information Department, who stressed that the seminar is taking place during a tense international situation caused by a confrontational, anticommunist policy that has been stepped up by imperialism, especially by American imperialism. The United States is giving this confrontation global status by spreading it to all spheres: economic, political, ideological, propaganda, and military.

Recalling the constructive Soviet disarmament proposals, J. Majka said that winning people over to socialist ideas for progress and peace demands a concentration of efforts by all socialist countries and mutual assistance and exchange of experience, including ideological and propaganda work.

The seminar, which has a business-like and constructive nature, is meant to encourage closer cooperation in performing the tasks and reaching the goals set out during the recent Moscow conference of secretaries for ideological and international affairs from the central committees of workers and communist parties in the socialist countries.

The talks were introduced by Dr Janusz Kolczyndki, first deputy chairman of the Information Department, who read a report describing the key problems of the ideological struggle against the background of the aggressive policy of imperialism, and by Krzysztof Koleda, sector chief in this department, who read a report on Poland's experience in the struggle against Western propaganda aggression.

SED'S NAUMANN VISITS WARSAW PZPR ORGANIZATION

LD162333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1845 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Dec (ADN) -- Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive Committee, today familiarized himself with the party work of Warsaw communists. In a talk with the Secretariat of the Warsaw Voivodship committee, Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party Voivodship committee, spoke about the current election campaign. Meetings in the party's subsections testifies to the unity of the Warsaw party organization. Those communists who actively fought for the implementation of the line of the 13th and 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenums are being elected to the Executive Committee with a great majority.

Konrad Naumann emphasized the good traditions of cooperation with the Warsaw party organization at all times. This cooperation has significantly increased since the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski. He welcomed the Polish side's wish to expand the exchange of experiences in all areas of party work and local government policy.

Naumann arrived in the Polish capital yesterday at the head of a delegation of the Berlin Bezirk SED Executive Committee. The delegation was invited by the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee.

AGERPRES ON CONTRACT FOR TANKS SALES TO EGYPT

AU201940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/12/1983 -- Asked by certain international news agencies in relation to a released item of news that, while referring to the statements of the defence minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt as carried by Egyptian periodical AKHER A'A, asserts that Egypt has signed a contract with Romania for purchase of tanks to e delivered to other countries, AGERPRES has contacted competent commercial organizations that mentioned the respective item of news did not match reality, being groundless. The deliveries of tanks were meant for Egypt, to meet the needs of the Egyptian Army.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CYPRUS'S LISSARIDHIS

AU202024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/12/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania received on December 20, in the afternoon, Vasos Lissaridhis, chairman of the Socialist Party (EDEK) of Cyprus, who is paying a visit to Romania.

Attending were Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and heartfeld wishes of good health and happiness from President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that the president of the Republic of Cyprus be conveyed his friendly salute and best wishes.

The EDEK chairman warmly thanked for the opportunity to visit Romania anew, to meet again the RCP and Romanian state leader and to exchange views on questions of common concern.

Nicolae Ceausescu assessed in the positive the new visit by the chairman of the Socialist Party (EDEK) of Cyprus, appreciating that it will give a fresh impetus to the relations between the two parties, between Romania and Cyprus.

During the talk, the stage of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Party (EDEK) of Cyprus was discussed and the joint wish was expressed to further develop them, to the benefit of the cause of peace, detente, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The guest said that the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Cyprus this year, the summit talks on the occasion went down as a moment of utmost significance in the relations between the two countries, between the Romanian and Cypriot peoples.

Current international questions were approached and it was stressed that efforts should be intensified to halt the arms race and pass to tangible nuclear disarmament measures, which should provide for a balance of forces at an ever level of arming. [as received] It was also assessed that resolute action should be taken to stop the emplacement in Europe of new medium-range missiles, to withdraw and scrap the ones in place, to resume the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

It was stressed that now, more than ever before, all the peoples, all progressive and democratic forces everywhere are duty bound to act in unity to halt the course toward military confrontation, to widely promote a policy of international peace, independence, detente and security.

Emphasis was placed on the need for everything possible to be done to turn the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

In connection with the situation in Cyprus, it was considered that all the problems of the island can be settled only by direct negotiations between the two communities, which should aim at safeguarding the unity, integrity, independence and sovereignty of Cyprus, its status of a non-aligned country and the peaceful coexistence between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PCF'S MAXIME GREMETZ

AU191724 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1652 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/12/1983 -- On December 19, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu received Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the French Communist Party [PCF], who visited Romania.

The guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu feelings of friendship and most sincere best wishes on behalf of Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party. Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that Georges Marchais be conveyed his salute and the best wishes.

During the talks the sides evoked with satisfaction the good relations existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the French Communist Party and expressed the joint resolve to work further for amplifying and diversifying the relations between the two parties, to the interest of the traditional friendship between the Romanian and the French peoples, of a continuous deepening of the Romanian-French relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural domains, to the advantage of the general cause of peace, security, cooperation and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Also approached were topical aspects of the international political life, the sides pointing out that under the current considerable worsening of the world situation, of the European situation in particular, the fundamental issue in need of solution is a halt in the dangerous course of events towards a nuclear catastrophe, a passage to nuclear disarmament, to general disarmament, in the absence of which detente, security and peace in the European continent cannot be conceived.

The sides laid stress on the need for a halt in the arms race, for a stop to the fielding of new intermediate-range missiles, for withdrawal and dustruction of the existing ones, for conditions to be created in view of a resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, for attainment of an agreement conducive to a balance of forces at ever lower levels of arming.

Both sides considered that more than ever before there was a need for the efforts of the communist parties, of other political parties, of all the progressive forces throughout the world to joint efforts in view of resumption of the policy of detente, of finding peaceful, negotiated solutions to the interstate conflicts and litigations, to all the problems facing mankind.

The sides reasserted the joint wish to develop continuously the dialogue and collaboration between the RCP and the PCF in a spirit of mutual esteem and respect in order to contribute further to the peoples' struggle for democratic and social changes, for peace and international collaboration.

VICE PREMIER FAZEKAS RECEIVES RSFSR MINISTER

AU291856 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] Comrade Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, on 16 December received a delegation led by Comrade F.V. Popov, minister of housing and municipal services of the RSFSR, which is visiting our country for an exchange of experiences at the invitation of the chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Problems.

The sides reviewed the good relations between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union, relations which have continuously expanded and developed on the basis of agreements concluded at a high level and in the interests of our countries and peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The sides also highlighted the importance of intensifying contacts and exchanges of experience in various areas, in the belief that this can contribute to strengthening Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

The meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Stefan Mocuta, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Problems.

Also present was the USSR charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest, L.I. Boyko.

CONSTANTIN RECEIVES SFRY TRADE UNION LEADER

AU202040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/12/1983 -- On December 20, the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation in Romania hosted an interview between a GTUCR delegation headed by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, and a delegation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, headed by Stojan Stojcevski, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, president of the Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, now on a Romanian visit of friendship and swap of experience.

During the interview the sides reasserted the wish to further develop and strengthen the good ties of friendship and collaboration between the trade unions in Romania and Yugoslavia, to the interest of the working people in the two countries, of socialism and peace throughout the world.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

FURTHER ON DELEGATION TO PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

Cunhal Receives Coman

AU192057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Lisbon AGERPRES 19/12/1983 -- Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], received an RCP delegation led by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who attended the proceedings of the Tenth Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party.

The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and the leader of the Portuguese Communist Party.

During the talks, mutual information was exchanged on the activities of the two parties and the wish was expressed to further develop the relations between the RCP and PCP on the basis of the principles of mutual esteem and respect, full equality, each party's right to self-reliantly work out its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, to the benefit of the working people in the two countries, of the friendship between the Romanian and Portuguese peoples, of the general cause of socialism, social progress, nations' freedom and national independence, of detente, security and peace. Aspects of the current international situation were also approached.

The interview passed in a friendly, comradely atmosphere, characteristic of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party.

Message from RCP

AU191719 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Dec 83 p 6

[Text] On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, leader of the RCP delegation, conveyed warm, comradely greetings and a message of friendship and militant solidarity to the 10th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], to all party members, and to the Portuguese working people.

The Romanian Communists, the message states, follow with feelings of solidarity the activities carried out by the PCP to defend and promote the interests of the working people and to fulfill the Portuguese people's fundamental aspirations for well-being, democracy, progress, and peace.

The Romanian people, led by the Communist Party headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are making consistent efforts to ensure the further development of the production forces, to improve agricultural work and implement a new agrarian revolution, and to steadily implement the energy program, on the basis of the basic objectives established by the 12th RCP Congress for the current 1981-85 5-year plan, so that by 1985 Romania can become self-sufficient from the viewpoint of energy and fuel and secure more raw materials from domestic sources, and so that it can continuously raise the people's material and cultural living standard. Our party consistently endeavors to expand and perfect socialist democracy, to continuously expand the framework of direct and active participation of the workers class, peasantry, and intelligentsia and of all people in organizing and in the leadership of the society, and to ensure conditions for the many-sided assertion of human personality.

In its international activities, the speaker continued, socialist Romania gives special attention to developing its relations with all the socialist countries, and expanding its links with developing and nonaligned countries, and with all other states in the world, regardless of social system, on the basis of the universally valid principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

In view of the grave events that have taken place in international life, of the intensification of the nuclear arms race, and of the increased danger of war and of nuclear catastrophe, Socialist Romania and its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are carrying out intensive international activities aimed at solving mankind's complex problems and at building a better and more just world in keeping with the desires and aspirations for peace, progress, and civilizations of all the nations.

The RCP and socialist Romania were always firmly against deploying new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, for removing and scrapping the existing ones, for the adoption of measures for military disengagement, and generally for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament -- the RCP delegate said.

In a recent declaration issued by its leading party-state bodies, Romania advanced various proposals aimed at halting the deployment, removing, and scrapping all intermediate-range missiles in Europe, at improving the general political climate, and at removing the danger threatening peoples' life and peace. Today more than ever it is necessary to resume the dialogue in halting the arms race and cancelling the deployment of new missiles in Europe, to resume the policy of peace, detente, independent development,and cooperation, and to settle all interstate conflicts and disputes solely through peaceful means and negotiations.

The RCP attaches great importance to strengthening its cooperation with communist and workers parties, socialist parties, progressive parties in newly independent countries, national liberation movements, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere on the basis of mutual esteem and respect, and of each party's right to establish its political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics in accordance with the specific conditions existing in its own country, proceeding form the need to unite the masses' efforts in the struggle for peace, disarmament, national independence, and social progress.

Expressing thanks for the invitation addressed to the RCP to send a delegation to the congress of the Portugese communists, the speaker ended by wishing complete success for the congress and for the party's activities aimed at fulfilling the Portugese people's aspirations for justice and well-being, and at promoting the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION GROUP REVIEWS 1983

AU 152100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/12/1983 -- The general meeting of the members of the Romanian group of the inter-parliamentary union took place in Bucharest on December 15, debating the activity it carried out in 1983 and the programme for next year.

The proceedings were chaired by Nicolae Giosen, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

The report read and the debates highlighted the particular significance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception on enhancing the role of peoples, of public opinion in the just and lasting settlement of the major questions confronting mankind, in the interest and with the participation of all states, in the promotion of their lofty ideals of peace, understanding and cooperation in the world, stress being laid on the fact that this conception stems from the firm confidence in the peoples' capacity of asserting themselves as conscious subjects of the building of new-type international relations. The topical character was highlighted in the thesis on the role of parliaments, as well as the high responsibility they have as representative forums invested with the mission to voice peoples' will, to unflinchingly serve the vital interests of the masses of people that elected them, to attain their legitimate aspirations after living in peace and security. In that context emphasis was placed on the actions taken this year by the Romanian interparliamentary group, by the Romanian parliamentarians towards security and cooperation in Europe, during regional and international interparliamentary meetings as well as during bilateral contacts.

The participants in the debates highlighted the significance of the proposals contained in the appeal of the Grand National Assembly to parliaments and parliamentarians in the European states, the USA and Canada, expressing their resolve not to spare any effort for safeguarding the peoples' foremost right to existence, to freedom and independence, to peace and life.

The speakers voiced the unanimous determination of the members of the Romanian group in the interparliamentary union and of the group of Romanian parliamentarians for security and cooperation in Europe to work to carry into effect the realistic and constructive proposals included in the declaration of the executive political committee of the CC of the RCP, the State Council and the Romanian government, to remove the serious dangers posed to the peace and security of the peoples in Europe and the world over, to promote the policy of peace, understanding and international collaboration.

The general meeting unanimously approved of the activity carried on in 1983 by the Romanian group in the interparliamentary union and the programme for next year.

BRIEFS

ONESCU, MOROCCAN PARTY OFFICIAL -- Rabat, AGERPRES 5/12/1983 -- Ali Yata, secretary-general of the Parti du Progres et du Socialisme of Morocco, received Cornel Onescu, member of the CC of the RCP, representative of the Romanian Communist Party at the festivities arranged on the 40th foundation anniversary of the party. The RCP representative conveyed the Moroccan leader heartfelt congratulations and best wishes of new successes in the future activity from the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu. Thanking, Ali Yata asked that the RCP leader be conveyed his feelings of high esteem, respect and appreciation for the highly responsible initiatives regarding the ensurance of international peace and security. Thanking the Romanian delegation for its presence at the festivities arranged in Casablanca to mark the 40th foundation anniversary of the Communist Party of Morocco, Ali Yata wished the Romanian people, on behalf of the militants of his party, new and important successes in the socialist construction in Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 5 Dec 83 AU]

ROMANIAN-FRENCH CULTURAL AGREEMENT -- program on cooperation in the field of culture, science, and technology for the 1984-86 period has been signed in Pa is between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the French Republic. The program includes guidelines for actions and concrete ways and means to carry out exchanges and cooperation ventures in such fields as education, culture, science and technology, and in sports and tourism. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Dec 83 p 6 AU]

MITTERRAND DINNER TOAST IN BELGRADE 15 DEC

AB202050 Paris Diplomatic Information Service in French 1345 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Toast proposed by French President Francois Mitterrand at a dinner in his honor at the Federation Palace in Belgrade on 15 December]

[Text] Mr President, I thank you for your welcoming speech. This speech goes beyond me to France, and I am sure it will touch the hearts of the French people.

Since my arrival this morning in your country, my delegation and I have been able to appreciate the warmth of the great traditional Yugoslav hospitality. This morning, while I was flying over the city of Belgrade, my thoughts went to that day in May 1980, when many peoples from all over the world and I joined in the last homage Yugoslavia was paying to its most illustrious son, Josip Broz Tito. Upon my arrival, I insisted on laying a wreath in his memory at the tomb where, after having ensured the survival of his works, he now reposes. Allow me at this very moment to once again pay homage to his great memory. The emotions I had this morning reminded me of other circumstances when at the height of his intelligence he received me to talk to me about world affairs.

As you have already recalled, Mr President, in the course of two conflicts in this country, which steeped the world in blood, Yugoslavs and Frenchmen alike fought on the side of freedom. Many of them experienced the fraternity of arms in World War II. I shall go to Kalemegan tomorrow to bow my head before the monument constructed in their memory for future generations. Today, I recalled this memory while at Mount Avala before the monument of the unknown soldier -- a monument that symbolizes the many sacrifices made by Yugoslavia. What I see and what I hear in Belgrade shows that our friendship, which is active now more than ever, remains an irrefutable fact in our relations.

As you said, Mr President, I will also add that like all friendships, it has to be given substance. Therefore, by responding to your invitation, I wanted to express France's desire to further develop a dialogue with the socialist, self-managing, European, Mediterranean, and nonaligned Yugoslavia and to further develop a cooperation of which you yourself were one of the artisans when in 1969, in your capacity as president of the Federal Executive Council, you paid a visit to Paris.

We share the same great principles that should govern international life: respect by all for the sovereignty, the independence, and the equality of all states big and small, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. We reject the idea of blocs and confrontation for we have the same objectives hwich are, in the first place, the safeguarding of peace, followed by security through the balancing of forces in a controlled and verifiable disarmament and through an equitable sharing of wealth.

In Europe, the accumulation of medium-ranged nuclear arms is one our major preoccupations. To restore the balance of forces is a necessity but negotiations between the two superpowers who possess these arms should resume as early as possible in order to bring this balance to the lowest level possible. We hope you and we will do everything to restore the possibilities for a useful dialogue in Europe. The neutral and nonaligned European countries' success in Madrid in clearing the way for a final compromise and the fact that a meeting has been arranged in Stockholm next month for the reopening of the European conference on disarmament are a positive factor in this direction.

Unfortunately, as you very well know, the principles of international law are in many places of the world ignored or trampled upon, and conflicts that cannot leave us indifferent are increasing in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Central America, and so on. France, for one, is trying to limit these areas of tension so that the East-West rivalry does not spread and human lives now threatened be protected. It is within this context and within this context alone that we happened to intervene, at the request of governments of friendly countries, to prevent the process of disintegration or violence. As you rightly said, the search for peace, security, and solidarity goes with the development of our relations [words indistinct] with the knowledge of our languages, especially by television, the contacts between our peoples and primarily between our youths. May I take this opportunity here to hail those of our countrymen who live and work in your country [words indistinct] their intelligence for the development of France.

You and we are experiencing the effects of a world crisis that is hitting us hard. That is why we have to make our words express a profound truth. France is trying and will always try, as far as it is able to do so, to behave as a loyal friend of Yugoslavia.

For a long time, since my youth, I have known the historical significance of the people of Yugoslavia and, during World War II, like you Mr President, as far back as I can remember, my thoughts always went to the heroism of these people. As a soldier in World War II I met some of your brothers on all the roads my life led me: as a prisoner in Germany, as a soldier abroad, as a French Resistance fighter. Everywhere I met Yugoslavs who were engaged in the same fight. We admired Yugoslavia which demonstrated that patriotic attachment and tenacious resistance can ensure the independence of a country to the extent that each time one mentions the ability of a people to resist, it is the example of Yugoslavia we cite in our conversations in France.

Therefore, with this conviction, I raise my glass to you, Mr President, to your health and to the health of [words indistinct] as well as to the health of the personalities present here and to the health of the entire Yugoslav people. Yes, it is my wish and I raise my glass to your people!

USSR'S BAYBAKOV RECEIVES ECONOMIC EXPERTS

LD210231 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2215 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow 20 Dec (TANJUG) -- Nikolay Baybakov, Soviet deputy premier and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, today received Dr Jakov Sirotkovic, president of the Yugoslav Academy of Science and Arts. Dr Sirotkovic is visiting Moscow with a group of Yugoslav experts who are taking part in a Yugoslav-Soviet symposium on the problems of economic development and cooperation between the two countries.

The 1-hour talk between Deputy Premier Baybakov and Sirotkovic, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, embraced topical issues of Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations and cooperation. Particular attention was paid to the main directions of the policy of Yugoslavia and the USSR and the possibilities of economic cooperation between them.

Ante Skataretiko, vice president of the Croatian Executive Council, and Dusan Strbac, charge d'affairs of the SFRY Embassy in the USSR, took part in the talks.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MOJSOV VISIT TO EGYPT

Holds Talks With Muhyi ad-Din

LD201228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2135 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Cairo, 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- At the end of his very intensive program today, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of internal affairs, had a meeting tonight with Egyptian Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. At this meeting, as during previous meetings, themes concerning the Middle East crisis, the activities of nonaligned countries, and cooperation between Egypt and Yugoslavia predominated.

Nevertheless, the talks with Muhyi ad-Din focussed attention on economic relations between our two countries and on the possibility of expanding and promoting them. The possibilities of how Yugoslav economic organizations can be incorporated in the implementation of Egypt's 5-year plan were discussed. Areas were indicated where, at least for the time being, most can be done. This refers primarily to agriculture and industry.

All these questions, it was said, will be discussed in much greater detail during the forthcoming session of the Joint Egyptian-Yugoslav Committee for Economic Cooperation.

After his meeting with Muhyi ad-Din, Lazar Mojsov met with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Oil Miniser Hilal. Economic subjects dominated this meeting as well.

Concludes Talks

LD210535 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 20 Dec 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Cairo, December 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, and Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Butrus Ghali in their talks today (Tuesday) positively assessed bilateral realations and emphasized the need to invest new efforts in order to further advance cooperation in all the fields.

Mojsov and Ghali thereby closed the Yugoslav-Egyptian dialogue which started two days ago. The talks encompassed a wide range of issues, from bilateral relations to the international situation, with special emphasis on the Near East and Middle East crisis.

They devoted special attention to the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, quite understandably in view of the role the two countries have played in the movement ever since its foundation.

Mojsov and Ghali said that the forthcoming session of the Yugoslav-Egyptian Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation should provide a significant stimulus to the expansion of bilateral cooperation. In the framework of consideration of nonaligned countries' activities on the consolidation of peace and stability in the world Mojsov and Ghali placed emphasis on the activities in the Mediterranean region.

During the visit Lazar Mojsov talked with President Mubarak, Prime Minister Muhyi ad-Din and Oil Minister Hilal. The Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs leaves here Thursday for a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

FLORJANCIC DISMISSAL, PROPOSED SUCCESSOR DISCUSSED

Dismissal Reasons Cited

AU201450 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1720 18 Dec 83 p 10

[Scepan Rabrenovic article: "Why Was Joze Florjancic Dismissed?"]

[Excerpts] What is known in the "case" of Joze Florjancic is that his resignation had already been discussed in May, and that it is reliably known that he was severely reproached on two occasions: when the foreign currency and taxation policies were discussed.

Last December, when the Federal Executive Council proposed changes in the foreign currency law, it was noticed that these amendments were not explained in the SFRY Assembly and not "defended by the relevant minister," in this case Joze Florjancic, but by Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. The question was then raised as to how could a "department minister" be expected to implement a law with which he does not agree?

From what we have found out it appears that Florjancic was responsible for proposing the latest amendments and supplements to the foreign currency law, but he did not propose the amendments that were agreed on in the Federal Executive Council and in the consultations with the republics and provinces. His draft, according to well-informed sources, took everything back to square one -- in fact, to such a foreign currency system as we had until last December, although the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization insists on a change of that foreign currency system. This was, it appears, the last and the most important reason that prompted Milka Planinc to "initiate the procedure for dismissal."

Joze Florjancic was also strongly reproached for his hasty proposal of a new taxation system. This is the proposal that caused so much excitement in the country this summer, when it was announced, that both the real estate tax and income tax would be considerably increased. That proposal -- and it is known that it was made in the Federal Secretariat for Finance -- was almost contrary to the taxation policy upon which the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization insists.

The Federal Secretariat for Finance, and the man who heads it, faces serious tasks. Of the five tasks in the first stage of implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, this secretariat has to implement three: a new foreign currency policy, a new taxation policy, and a new accounting system. This is a great and responsible task. It is likely that Milka Planinc had that in mind when she adopted the decision to "initiate the procedure for relieving" Joze Florjancic of his post.

Klemencic To Replace Florjancic

LD201937 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 20 Dec 83

["No Grounds for Speculations" -- TANJUG Headline]

[Summary] Ljubljana, 20 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference agreed at its session today to the proposal by the president of the Federal Executive Council, Milka Planinc, that Vlado Klemencic, vice president of the Slovene Executive Council, be appointed federal secretary for finance. In line with her powers, Milka Planinc has set in motion proceedings for Joze Florjancic to be relieved from his post as federal secretary of finance.

Commenting on speculation in the foreign and Yugoslav press about Florjancic's departure from his post, Franc Setinc [SAWP republican conference] stressed that this decision had been coordinated beforehand in Slovenia. As mandator, Milka Planinc had agreed with it.

Comrade Florjancic made his decision for purely private reasons and not because of some conceptual political difference. People who demand broader explanations should be told that personal reasons cannot be written up as reports in the form of lengthy treatises, Setinc said. He added that the speculation, which perhaps arose on account of the first terse and unclear reports about Florjancic's leaving, that he had to go because he had been working for the interests in his Republic of Slovenia and because of alleged tension between Slovenia and the federation, or that he was the victim of central intrigues and the like, should be condemned. Evidently some circles abroad and at home too would like to enrich our political life and democracy with a chronicle of political scandals, Setinc added.

ALBANIAN IRREDENTIST GROUP GOES ON TRIAL

LD191914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Gjilane, 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- Thirteen members of the enemy group "Albanikos," one of whom had intended to form guerrilla groups to assassinate state and party leaders, went on trial at the district court in Gjilane today. This enemy group of Albanian nationalists and irredentists was formed in 1981. The 14th member of the group is not in the dock because he is in Australia. The group is charged with having purchased and used hostile propaganda material from abroad, of writing slogans and leaflets in which the slogan "Kosovo - a republic" dominated. They were involved in cutting the telephone line between Ogoste and Kosovska Kamenica, the raid on the primary school in Ogoste, burning wheat in the village of Kretin, and in other actions. They also pruchased three rifles. In its actions the Albanikos group based its enemy activity on the platform of the following organizations: GMLK (Group of Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo) and MLKPAJ (Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia). The intention was to unite with the Movement for the Socialist Republic of Kosovo, which was dedicated to setting up a Kosovo Republic and subsequently the Albanikos Republic. The trial will continue tomorrow.

KOMUNIST INTERVIEWS MARKOVIC ON KOSOVO PROBLEM

LD160008 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- The activity of the LC in Kosovo, as well as the activity of the LCY as a whole, should be assessed bearing in mind the real conditions under which the LC has been acting. This was said by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an interview with KOMUNIST on the eve of the 11th LCY Central Committee Plenúm, which is to assess implementation of the political platform on Kosovo.

Analysis of the implementation of the platform points out that subjective forces, led by the LC, have made great efforts to put a decisive end to enemy activity under complex conditions, Markovic stressed.

It also points out that the situation in Kosovo has been in the process of settling down and that LCY organizations, as well as other sociopolitical organizations, should become ideologically ready and prepared for action at the earliest possible date to enable them to carry out existing tasks. Analysis also shows that the struggle for implementation of the LCY political line should gain in breadth and efficiency.

Markovic went on to say that Communists in Kosovo have been very active in strengthening trust among the nations living in Kosovo, in building an atmosphere of security, in solving problems connected with the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and in strengthening trust among other nations and nationalities, including Turks, Muslims, Romanies, etc.

Having stressed the need for further intensification of the ideological struggle aimed at explaining the counterrevolutionary and irredentist-nationalistic essence of the slogan "Kosovo -- Republic" and of demands for an ethnically pure Kosovo, Dragoslav Markovic spoke of fresh and increasingly sophisticated forms of pressure as well as of the creation of an atmosphere of anxiety. Thus the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is still a difficult problem that burdens the entire situation in Kosovo.

Things that have created a sense of insecurity and a wish to leave Kosovo have been accumulating for years, Markovic said. This is one of the most complex problems today, whose consequences are grave and far-reaching. There are many different causes leading to emigration, but pressure in all forms, including its most sophisticated aspects, remains the chief cause of emigration. Although it has slowed somewhat, it still continues. The greater responsibility in this connection falls on the larger nation. At the same time, everyone should be involved in solving such a complex problem.

There is no doubt that great efforts have been made in Kosovo in order to lessen the problems of emigration. This is the main and permanent subject of the party and social action in Kosovo. This is the result of political work with cadres in the leadership and beyond. However, there are still remnants of views which underestimate the significance of this problem, there are still opportunists, superficial work, wavering and formalism. Support should, however, be extended to the stand advocated also by comrades in Kosovo and which says that when even only one person leaves Kosovo as a result of pressure, this should represent a political problem for Kosovo's Communists.

In spite of all inconsistencies and weaknesses and in spite of the large amount of work which has not yet been done and remains to be done, practice has shown that forces of the LCY, the Serbian LC, the Kosovo LC, and the progressive forces of socialist self-management are by no means small. They are considerable and they should become even more fully involved in the process of implementing the LCY policy and program, said Dragoslav Markovic at the end of his interview with KOMUNIST, which the paper carries in its latest issue.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY VIEWS ECONOMY, DEVELOPMENT

LD151041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1822 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Pristina, 14 Dec (TANJUG) -- All three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo were in session today. The delegates adopted a report from their delegation in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly on the results of the first phase of the coordination of standpoints on the draft resolution on the country's socioeconomic documents. The Kosovo delegation was authorized to continue the coordination process on contentious questions and was requested to make special efforts in order to inform more fully the delegations from the republics and Vojvodina, and all the working bodies, on the standpoints of this province and the difficulties facing it. It was also concluded that the Kosovo delegation in the Yugoslav Assembly should inform the province's assembly constantly on the progress of the coordination and, when all the contentious standpoints were brought into line, could give its consent to the adoption of the documents on the country's development.

At the same time the delegates adopted the latest standpoints of the Kosovo Executive Council on the contentious issues. Their view is basically that this province must be guaranteed specific treatment in the distribution of budget funds and in all the other major issues that could affect the more rapid development of Kosovo. For example, Kosovo stands by its earlier observation on the party of the draft law for confirming the overall volume of expenditure for the budget of the federation according to which additional funds to the insufficiently developed republics and this province are to be increased by 20 percent compared with this year's. Kosovo insists that in ensuring these funds we must proceed from the laws and social agreements and not limit them with percentages.

MAMULA ELEVATED TO RANK OF ADMIRAL OF FLEET

LD201715 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, December 20 TANJUG -- Yugoslav Secretary for Defense Admiral Branko Mamula has been elevated to the rank of admiral of the fleet by the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Announcing the Presidency's decision today (Tuesday), Presidency President Mika Spiljak underlined Mamula's extraordinary contribution to the establishment and development of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Mamula fought in the national liberation struggle during the Second World War since its beginning in 1941. After the war he has held a number of military and political posts. He became Yugoslav secretary for national defence in May 1982.